The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,045—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1890.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOC

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

he Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Com[illegible] Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and [illegible]; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 29-12 per
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	doz. bottles.
"Glentromié"...	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell....	14th Feb.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st ,,
† SIAM..........	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	28th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR..	5500	1000	W. J. Webber ..	7th Mar.
† SIAM............	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.....	14th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	21st ,,
B.L. ASSAM...........	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne...	28th ,,
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser.........	4th April.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell...	11th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris..	18th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
B.L. MIRZAPORE ..	3913	600	R. Harvey.........	2nd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	9th ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	J. Reeves	23rd ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson...	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	R. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR ..	5500	1000	W. J. Webber....	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris..............	13th Feb.
MIRZAPORE ..	3913	600	R. Harvey	27th Feb.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson ..	13th Mar.
THAMES.........	4200	800	W. A. Seaton........	27th Mar.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA....................	On the 8th February 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jany. 18, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
*a*MARIA TERESA	R Deperis	4,200	600	21st Feb.
IMPERATRIX ..	F. Egger..........	4,600	750	1st March.
AMPHITRITE....	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st April.
*a*MEDUSA.........	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX ..	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
*a*Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON..........	L. Lemesich..	4,200	650	15th March,

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Mossowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st Feb. '90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Feb. 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th February 1890 at 2 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should embark in the Princes Dock by 1 p.m., as the Steamer will unmoor at 2 p.m and sail direct.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
M ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	13th Feb.
L HISPANIA	3380	Blight..	25th ,,
ML ASIA	3560	Wm. Russell....	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison ...	29th ,,
ML BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	12th April.
L NUBIA..................	3551	T. G. Knox........	26th ,,
L ARABIA	[illegible]	J. Laird	17th May,
ML HISPANIA	[illegible]	[illegible]	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a [illegible] qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, [illegible] is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1890.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8 postage free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 16th February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARLANA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 12th February.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 13th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD" 1,271 tons, on or about 15th February.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 11th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th February, 1890. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of EDINBURGH," 3,230 Tons, Captain BARHAM, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 11th February 1890. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins. Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.
Bombay, 18th January 1890. Agents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE well-known passenger steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander C. ALEXANDERSON, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL direct on or about 5th April.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Saloon and state rooms all on upper deck.

For particulars to passage money, Cabin plans &c. apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONDENSED SWISS MILK.

THIS MILK is pure, wholesome, cheap, excellently adapted for the use of delicate Infants and Invalids.

		Rs.	
Swiss Milk (Milkmaid Brand) per tin	Rs. 0-7		
	per doz.	Rs. 5	0
Unsweetened Cream Milk, Hooflund's per tin	,,	0	9

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINEST MOCHA COFFEE.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE CLUBS AND MILITARY MESSES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Hand-picked Berries, in 7lb. Frazils, Rs. 7.

Roasted and ground in Bombay with greatest care and attention, Re. 1-2 per lb. tin.

English prepared Coffee in 1lb. tins, hermetically sealed, Re. 1-4.

French Coffee, a very judicious preparation per tin, Re. 1-1.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT.

SUPERIOR to any imported Extract guaranteed fresh, pure, and prepared under our personal superintendence. No other kind should be given to Invalids.

Two ounce Jars..........................Re. 1-4

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF MUTTON.

PREPARED according to Liebig's Process. Freshness and absolute purity GUARANTEED.

Four ounce Jars......................Rs. 3.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
7 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-Sickness, the only food patients can bear.

Keeps in perfectly good condition many weeks after being open.

Per jar ....Re. 1-12.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
7 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMPS
PREPARATION OF
BAEL AND ARROWROOT.

Strongly recommended in Dysentery and Derangements of the Bowels generally. Exercises a soothing and tonic influence over the Alimentary System.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Ld.,
7 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
(REGISTERED)
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
OF
HAIR-DRESSING FOR GENTLEMEN.

Vitalizes the scalp, invigorates the hair, counteracts lassitude, and throws a charm into the operations of the toilet; refreshing the Brain, and counteracting the depressing influences of Hot Weather.

Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

Sold by all dealers in the Bombay Presidency.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
KEMP AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

CHOICE WINES
SUITABLE FOR CONNOISSEURS AND INVALIDS.

CHAMPAGNE, Giesler's. One of the finest Brands imported into India. Rs. 57 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNE, Roederer's "Reserve." This Wine is a great favourite. Rs. 65 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNE, Heidsieck's Dry Monopole. Rs. 63 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouet. Reserve Cuvee. Rs. 65 per dozen.

CLARET, Chateau Margaux. A splendid After-Dinner Wine, exceedingly choice with great fragrance and delicate Bouquet. Rs. 35 per dozen.

CLARET, Chateau Lagrange. An excellent Dinner Wine, soft and delicate, with fine flavour. Rs. 23 per dozen.

BURGUNDY, Chambertin. This is an exquisite Wine, with delicate bouquet and soft yet full flavour, Rs. 33 per dozen.

BURGUNDY, Macon. Possessed of fine flavour and aroma. Rs. 25 per dozen.

SHERRY, Amontillado. A genuine "Matured" Sherry of the highest quality, a very superior After-Dinner Wine. Rs 40 per dozen.

SHERRY, Old Dry. Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. Rs. 29 per dozen.

MADEIRA (Cossart, Gordon & Co.'s.). A fine old London particular Brand, its flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian Voyage. Rs. 34 per dozen.

PORT, Superior Old (Sandeman's). This is a superior Dessert Wine, of fine bouquet and character, well known as our Invalid Port. Rs. 35 per dozen.

HOCK, Liebfraumilch. A very fine Wine, with rich and soft flavour. Rs. 35 per dozen.

HOCK, Hockheimer. A very agreeable Dinner Wine, soft and delicate. Rs. 26 per dozen.

HOCK, Sparkling. Finest Ehrenbreitstein. The very best Wine of the kind. Rs 46 per dozen.

MOSELLE, Sparkling. Finest Nonpareil, very rich, with delicious bouquet Rs. 46 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

THORPE & CO.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK.
HELMETS AND SUN HATS
NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs.	a.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splendid protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection...	18	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong, and lasting	10	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB HELMET with BULGE, extra wide brim...	13	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," a useful sun-hat	9	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection	17	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT White Drill Shooting Hat, body of cork and felt, really good and useful	13	8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13	8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doeskin...	20	0
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes... ...	14	8

LADIES'

	Rs.	a.
CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	15	8
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, and Fawn...	14	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRPHIC ARTISTS.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE

From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m,

VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.

A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

BLUETHNER!
BLUETHNER!!
BLUETHNER!!!

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
OF
BOMBAY AND POONA
HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS
FOR
INDIA AND BURMAH
FOR
BLUETHNER'S CELEBRATED GRAND
AND
COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.

NEW Illustrated Price Lists have just arrived and will be supplied free on application.

AGENTS WANTED IN THE MOFUSSIL.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! TRADE MARK. **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BALLY PAPER MILLS Co., LD.,
CALCUTTA.
MAKERS OF

BADAMIES
PRINTING, SUPR.
CARTRIDGES
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PRINTING, MEDIUM
COLOURS
BLOTTINGS
PRINTING, COMMON
COVER PAPERS.
ALSO WRITINGS

TO WHICH SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED THEY ARE :

1. UNIFORM IN FINISH. More pleasant to write upon with any pen than either the highly glazed or rough antique so often sold in Indian markets.
2. UNIFORM IN COLOUR. The shade is suited to the climate, and does not deteriorate like English papers.
3. SIMILAR IN TEXTURE AND HARDNESS to English tub-sized papers, and 2 annas per lb. cheaper.
4. GENUINE PAPERS, and consequently more durable than many imported paper which look well but give no satisfaction to the user.

Large stocks of all classes are kept, and special rates given for contract orders.

C. MACDONALD & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CASES FOR ENGLAND.

TEAS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

THROUGH the facilities of the present system of Parcel Post, we can send 5lb. tins of Tea at the following Rates, Duty only (6d. per lb.) having to be paid at destination :—

		Rs.	
5lb. Tin Finest Orange Tea	Rs.	9	12
5lb. Tin Choicest Holta Mixture.	,,	9	4
5lb. Tin Plantation Mixture...	,,	6	12

PACKING FREE.

The above Teas from the Holta Tea Company, Ld., are for Flavour and Strength the very finest produced in India.

We can arrange to send Larger Parcels at a proportionate reduction of Cost, and pay Duty and all Expenses to Friend's Door.

INDIAN CHEROOTS FOR HOME.

Freight free—Duty free—Case and Packing free.

Delivery free to any place in England.

	Rs.
1,000 Nobles of the celebrated O. K. brand	115
1,000 Havannahs of the celebrated O. K. brand	120
1,000 No. 1 Gem de Java celebrated O. K. brand	142

The large increasing demand for the above smokes is a certain guarantee of quality.

CASES OF INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

FOR HOME PRESENTS.

Packing and Freight to London included.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEE CASH CONTAINS Eight Bottles Various Choice Chutnies, two Bottles Curry Powders, two Mango Pickle, two Lemon Pickle, two Tapp Sauce, and two Guava Cheese.

FORTY-FIVE RUPEE CASE CONTAINS Twelve Bottles of Choice Chutnies, three Bottles Curry Powders, three Tapp Sauce, three Mango Pickle, three Lemon Pickle, three Guava Cheese, three Roselle Jelly, and two Bottles Preserved Mango.

We can arrange with our London Office to forward the cases to any part of the United Kingdom, Carriage paid, to door.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Building and Byculla Bridge. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

KEMP & CO., Limited.
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873.)
IMPORTERS OF CHEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.
GENERAL AND WHOLESALE PRICE LIST FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.
Special quotations to large buyers.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

COMMERCIAL, TECHNICAL, and GENERAL UNDERTAKEN in the COMPANY'S LABORATORY.

Terms on Application.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

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EVERY EVENING
4 to 12 p. m.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION.
WORLD RENOWNED
MADRAS ACROBATS.

G. I. P. RY. VOLUNTEER BALL,
WILL BE HELD IN THE
G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL,
On FEBRUARY the 21st, at 9 p.m.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
LIEUT.-COL. S. JACKSON, C. I. E.
AND OFFICERS OF THE CORPS.

Prices of admission : In uniform Rs. 6 ; in Mufti Rs. 7 To admit one gentleman and two Ladies inclusive of refreshment.

J. HARTLEY, Lieut.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY will give a representation at the NOVELTY THEATRE of the highly successful English Opera "The Yeoman of the Guard" by W. S. Gilbert and Sir A. Sullivan, on FRIDAY, the 14th March and during the following week, in aid of the funds of the European General Hospital and the Foundling Hospital.

Seats may be secured at SOUNDY and Co. on and after the 15th February.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "AVOCA," will sail as above on 18th February.
For Freight and Passage apply to
HASSAMBHOY VISRAM,
Agents, Khoja Mohla.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge Arsenal, Bellary, up to 17th March, 1890, for the SUPPLY OF STORES, during the year 1890-91. Further particulars as to the nature of the articles, and the terms of contract will be furnished on application to this office.

G. SWINEY, Coll., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer.
Bellary Arsenal Office, 6th February, 1890.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of High Pressure condensing Corliss Valve Engines 70 nominal H. P., of Hicks Hargreaves' make, Diameter of Cylinder 26" stroke 4," now working in the Soonderdas Mill, Byculla Flats.

The Engines can be seen working in the Mill, and particulars obtained, on application to

મુળજી જેઠાની કુંપની.
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
3, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI FARM for the year 1890-91 (6th June, 1890 to 5th June, 1891), of the Mhow Circle (comprising the Mhow Cantonment and 107 adjoining Indore Durbar villages) will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY the 17th March, 1890, at 1 p. m. in the office of the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue Mhow.

Sealed Tenders for the above Farm addressed to the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue Mhow, will also be received and opened on the above day and hour, but he will not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Applications for conditions of contract and other details should be made to the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue, Mhow.

A. MARTINDALE,
1st. Asst Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.
Indore Residency, the 6th February 1890.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI FARM for the year 1890-91 (6th June 1890 to 5th June 1891), of the Indore Circle (comprising the Indore Residency and 111 adjoining Durbar villages) will be Sold by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th March 1890, at 1 p.m., in the Indore Residency Court House.

Sealed Tenders for the above farm addressed to the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, will also be received and opened on the above day and hour, but the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Applications for conditions of Contract and other details should be made to the Muntazein Sayer, Indore, at Indore city.

A. MARTINDALE,
1st Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, for Central India.
Indore Residency, the 6th February, 1890.

"ART STUDIO" FOR HOME DECORATIONS.

MRS. W. H. McCANN DIPLOMAED ARTISTE gives LESSONS to LADIES in thirty different Arts, Lessons by letter to Mofussil Residents. A Large Assortment of Art Materials to select from Plush frames in all sizes Three-fold Carved Screens for Ladies own paintings Terra Cotta, Novelties, Photographs, "Lustra Velvets, Art Pencils" "Faco Plate the New Art of Gilding in Gold, Silver and Bronze. A Selection of Paintings in stock suitable for Presentation. Care of Messrs. Treacher & Co., Byculla, &c.

MRS. W. H. McCANN,
Belle Vue, Mazagon, Bombay.

GRAND SUCCESS ! !
SQUIBB'S
"BRACE-UP" CORDIAL.

A SPECIFIC for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Local Debility, Functional Disorders, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits, Dislike for Foods, Languidness, Incapacity for exertion, study or business, the Mind irritable or desponding, Restless Sleep, Nervous Fears, Palpitation of the Heart upon the least excitement, Dimness of Sight, Trembling, Pain in the Back and Joints, want of Vital Energy, Exhaustion and Decay of the Frame, Female Weakness, and all other similar affections arising from DISEASES, EXCESS, YOUTHFUL ERRORS, &c., &c., &c.,

TO STUDENTS and BRAIN WORKERS
THIS PREPARATION IS INVALUABLE.

Price per bottle 3s. 6d.

To be had at all Dealers in Medicines and from Agents,

F. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

MR. NEUBERG, Meadow Street, Bombay, has
FOR SALE,
STEREOSCOPIC SETS.
PATENT SLIDING HAND STEREOSCOPES,
Fitted with superior high quality lenses,
Rs. 5 each or Rs. 9 per pair.
Stereoscopic Views, artistically taken and finished assorted, Rs. 6 per dozen.
One Stereoscope given free, if 100 or more Views be taken.

BY DAY OR NIGHT,
A CONSTANT SOURCE OF PURE DELIGHT.

THE SHIKARI" FITTED TIFFIN BASKET.

Fitted for one	Rs.	22 each.
,, two	,,	40 ,,

LUNCHEON BASKETS.

		Rs.	a.
A, fitted for	two	18	0
B, ,,	two	24	0
C, ,,	three	30	0
D, ,,	four	48	0

OFFICERS' "SERVICE" CANTEENS.
IN WICKER BASKET, WITH STRAP AND LOCK,
Contains everything necessary for the immediate
COOKING, SERVING and CONSUMING of a meal.
Rs. 40 each.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS,
Fitted with wicker basket, stout leather strap and buckle, and patent lock.
Light, Strong and Durable.

	Rs.	as.
27 in. long, each	27	0
30 ,,	30	0
33 ,,	33	0

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION OF
PAINTINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c., &c.
Will be opened by
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT THE SECRETARIAT
ON WEDNESDAY 12TH FEBRUARY,
at 5-30 p.m.

THE EXHIBITION will remain open a week, from 7 a.m. until 8 p.m., daily. After dusk the rooms will be lit by Messrs. Ganz & Co. with Electric light.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

Season Tickets Rs. 3 at SOUNDY & Co., Ld., or at the doors.

Members free on production of their ticket,

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer "SINGAPORE" Captain A. G. PARODI are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on 8th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the Victoria Dock.

All CLAIMS for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer ; otherwise they will NOT BE ADMITTED under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elph. Circle, Bombay, Feb. 7 1890.

THE NATIONAL
HAIR DYE
REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Re. 1-8.
Prepared expressly in England for
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.
Within five minutes drive of Station.)
NEWLY FURNISHED.

Excellent Table and Lawn Tennis Grounds. A few rooms still available for approaching hot season.

SHIKAR AND PICNIC PARTIES ARRANGED.

JOHN JONES, OF 338, STRAND,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

RUPEES 120.
Silver Hunting Case Lever, Double, Spring Fly Cap hands to set from behind, 7 holes Jewelled, Enamel Dial, Sunk Seconds, named, Gold, balance, best quality.

RUPEES 100.
Silver Hunting Case Lever, Double Spring Fly Cap, hands to set from behind, 5 holes Jewelled, named.

RUPEES 90.
Silver Open Faced Lever, Railway Pattern Capped, Keyless, 4 holes Jewelled, Enamel Dial, named seconds.

RUPEES 70.
Silver Hunting Case Lever, Capped, 4 holes Jewelled, Enamel Dial, named, seconds.

RUPEES 235.
Gold Hunting Case Lever, three-quarter plate Capped, Keyless, 6 holes Jewelled, Enamel Dial, named, best quality.

RUPEES 235.
Gold Open Faced Crystal Face Lever, Keyless, three-quarter plate, 6 holes Jewelled, seconds, named, Enamel Dial, Gold Dome and Gold balance, best quality.

RUPEES 220.
Gold Hunting Case Lever, Double Spring Cap, hands to set from behind, 9 holes Jewelled, Enamel Dial, seconds named, Gold Balance, best quality.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
ESTABLISHED 1847.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

DR. J. H. STEEL, Principal and Professor, Veterinary Science, will DELIVER a LECTURE in the above Institute, TO-NIGHT, the 10th February, 1890, at 5-30 p.m.

SUBJECT.—"SCIENCE IN BOMBAY."

Mr. W. E. HART, B.A., Bar-at-Law will deliver a lecture in the Institute, on MONDAY, the 10th March, 1890, at 5-30 p.m.

SUBJECT.—"PRE-HISTORIC BOMBAY."

Members, their families, and friends are invited.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST UNPACKED, a bran-new handsome and light English-built VICTORIA, suitable for one or a pair of Arabs, by L. Fulker of Salisbury.

A bran-new English-built circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson and Co., Lowestoft.

One light and stylish self-driving PARK PHAETON, with patent brake, nearly new, fitted for one or a pair of ponies or galloways, by Windover, of London.

One light and neat English-built MAIL PHAETON, in very good repair, the property of a gentleman. Price Rs. 550.

Second-hand single and double seated BROUGHAMS and LANDAUS, used in England. Also GLASS CROCKERY and FURNITURE for Sale and Hire.

One miniature second-hand English built CANOE LANDAU in good order with patent hood and brake.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

The property of a gentleman proceeding to England shortly.

One English built CANOE BAROUCHE with brake by Rogers, and a pair of bay WALER MARES well matched and ago very well together with a set of brass mounted harness. Price Rs. 1,600.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CLEMENT BRERETON, DECEASED, LATE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, DHARWAR.

ALL persons having claims against or being indebted to the above estate are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date after which no claims will be admitted.

H. N. ALEXANDER,
Holding Probate of the Will of the deceased from the Dharwar District Court.
Dharwar, 8th February 1890.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the EUROPEAN CIVIL (late Uncovenanted) SERVICES desirous of signing the Petition to be presented to Parliament on their behalf this Sessions will find, at the office of Messrs. KING KING and Co., Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, blank forms for the purpose.

H. G. GELL,
Hon. Sec. *pro-tem* E. C. S. Association Bombay.
Byculla Club, 31st January 1890.

EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

PETITION TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MOFUSSIL MEMBERS are hereby informed that forms for signature have been sent to Belgaum and Dharwar (J. E. Down Esq.) Satara (F. Maclaren Esq.) and Poona E. C. Cox Esq.)

H. F. HATCH,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay, Eur. C. S. Association.

KASHMIR CARPETS &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina—Curtains &c. Circular and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & CO.,
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform Ladies that she SUPPLIES WET-NURSES and DOMESTIC SERVANTS to all parts of India and England, and also takes entire charge of Infants in her Nursery at moderate rates.

The business is of several years' standing and possesse good testimonials. Apply to

MRS. M. MOLESWORTH,
Wet Nurse and Servants' Agency, Agra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 13th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods twist, &c.

5 bales G. dhoties.
3 ,, G. shirting.
3 ,, white handkerchiefs,
2 ,, coloured Prints
1 case white flannel.
50 cases table and carriage candles.
1 ,, stout Brown British
1 ,, Imitation Gold and Silver lace

On account of the concerned

A quantity of Chlorodyne, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Cockel's pills, Castor Oil, Cod Liver Oil, Keating's Cough Lozenges Angustura Bitter, &c.

8 cases Compressed Milk and Cream Extract in tins

AUCTION SALE OF CONFECTIONERY AND MEDICINES BY THE WELL-KNOWN MAKERS G. F. COWARD & CO.

On THURSDAY, the 13th inst. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of confectionery and medicines by the well-known makers, G. F. Coward & Co. just landed, per s s Clyde, the same consisting of Peppermint, Rose, Ginger, Lavender, Toilet, Ipecacuahna and Cough Lozenges, Pink Jujubes, Refined liquorice, Carroway comfits, Cayenne and Lemon drops, Seidlitz powder, Carbonate of Soda, Essence of Peppermint, Jamaica ginger, Brandy bitters, Dalby's carminative, Milk of Roses, Balsam Capaiva, Pure Glycerine, Limejuice and Glycerine, Victoria and Camphorated dentrifice, Tooth brushes Chicrate of Potash, Victoria disinfecting powder, Jamaica pomatum, Prince of Wales Indian Sauce, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at TAN TANPURA OR BANGALPURA :—

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will under instructions from the mortagagee Mr. Ludhabhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khoja Fazul Ruttonsey sell by Public Auction at the premises the following property on Wednesday the 19th day of February at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Fuzendary land or ground with the Messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the East side of Dongri Tan Tanpura otherwise known as Bangalpoora Oomercary Road in the Registration district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2981 and Street Nos. 77 and 89, and containing by admeasurement 265 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows—that is to say on, or towards the north partly by the house of the said Ludhabhoy Ebrahim, and partly by the house of Babaji Kessowji, on or towards the south by the house of Hassambhoy Vishram, on or towards the west by the said Doongri Tan Tanpoora or Bangalpoora Oomercary Road, and on or towards the east by the property of Gorjee Mahasagur, and which said land, hereditaments, and premises were formerly, and are now in the occupation of the said Fazul Ruttonsey and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakardas Dharamsi and Cama, Solicitors at their office No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES at 2nd BHOIWADA NEAR BHOOLESWAR.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 4p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Luckmidass Nurotumdass and Vijbhoocundass Lukmidas, and by order of the Mortgagees Hunsa Culla and Co.

All the right, title and interest of the said mortgagors in the following landed properties :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground together with a dwelling house standing thereon, situate at 2nd Bhoiwada outside the Fort in the subdistrict of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street No. 6 and 8 and bearing Collector's old No. 883 New No. 2263 old Survey No. 33 new Survey No. 574 and bounded on the east by the 2nd Bhoiwada Street on the west by the sweeper's passage on the North by the house of Dewalee and on the south by the house of Gogabhai Nurotum and in which the mortgagors are each entitled to a one eight share.

Secondly all that piece or parcel of land or ground with a dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Bhooleswar Road in the subdistrict of Bombay registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 386 New No. 2266 old survey No. 2 and 5, and new Survey No. 5730-578 and assessed by the Municipality under street No. 47 and 49 and bounded on the east by the house of Sudanund Trimbuck, on the west by the house of Choonilal on the north by the sweepers passage, and on the south by the BhooleswarRoad, and in which said premises the said mortgagors are also each entitled to a one eight share.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, February 10, 1890.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p. m. Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clare Road, Byculla, next door to Messrs. Hamilton and Co. the undertakers, the handsome household furniture and appropriate fittings, comprising all the requisites of a comfortable furnished residence, the property of Mr. BELL, changing residence.

The property is on view.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.
Bombay, February 10, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
7, MARINE STREET.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms—

1. Double barrel breach-loading central fire rifle by Greener.
1. Double barrel breach-loading central fire gun and rifle combined by Wilkinson, London.
1 DBBL 12 bore gun in case.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, dhoties.
10 cases white ground prints.
4 ,, coloured sarees.

On account of the concerned—

1 case glassware, consisting of flower vases and stands, caraffes, candlesticks, powder boxes, cups, asth-trays, &c.

By order of Mohunlal Tollockchund, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Dossabhoy Thackersee—

599 pieces grey T cloth fents.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Khakibhoy Somejee.

1126—2-3-6 —3 cases brass burners.

On account of the concerned—

1 case carpenter's tools, consisting of chisels, gauges, and plane irons of different sizes.

3 Iron French cots with wire mattresses 6½ by 5.
7 ,, ,, ,, 6½ by 4½.
4 ,, bedsteads ,, 6½ by 5.

On account of the underwriters—

AS 255—616—1 case 200 boxes cigarrette papers, S. W. damaged. By order of the executors of the late Mr. Goculdas Govindjee, and on account of the mortgagor—

1 clock by Savoury and Sons.
1 small chest by Chubb.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hajee Moosa Joosub.

3 cases fancy prints.
10 ,, white ground prints.
5 bales alhambras.
3 cases fancy grenadine.
3 ,, twill flannels.
2 ,, printed sateens.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome new victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong and serviceable office shigram.
1 well bred young Surat cow in calf.
1 ,, ,,
A few English and Bussorah fowls.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, sale commencing 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome light victoria, a strong bay Arab horse, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, books carpets, English large size ice box with refrigerator, &c., &c., the property of J. M. Anderson, Esqr.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

A consignment of superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits, just landed ex-s.s. "Govino," consisting of hairline coating, worsted coating, fancy suiting, diagonal coating, stupe coating, drab Moscow, check suiting, fancy tweed suiting, Corks blackserge, Melton, Beaver diagonal curl coating, black and white suiting, stupe suiting, curl serge, check worsted coating, vicuna, twill, mix diagonals, &c.

The pieces which are from 10 to 12 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BLACKWOOD AND TEAKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. AT APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the estate of Gangjee Veerjee lately trading as dealers in furniture under the name of Gangee Veergee & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariate, on Saturday the 15th instant at 1 p.m., the whole of the valuable stock-in-trade consisting of blackwood and teakwood French polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, iron bedstead, table ornaments, flower vases, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

NOTICE.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property at the premises at 4 o'clock p. m. on Friday the 14th day of February 1890 under the instructions of the mortgagee, and at the expense and risk of the mortgagor Hubib Khan Valad Ismal Khan Pathan by virtue of the Power of sale given to them under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 27th November 1887.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari ground situate on the East side of Nagpada or Bellasis junction Road in the registration subdistrict of Bombay in the Island of Bombay together with the messuage or hereditaments built or standing thereon, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay under old No 63, and New Ward No. 3,646 Street No. 20 to 24, and which said premises contain by admeasurement one hundred and seventy five decimal ninety three square yards be the same little more or less, and the said property is bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the north by the house of Hassamkhan Ladkhan, on or towards the south by the house of Syed Ebrahim, on or towards the east by the lane of Peerkhan Ladkhan, and on or towards the west by the house of Raghoba Sootar, and was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Hubibkhan Vatad Ismail Khan Pathan and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, February 10th, 1890.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, opposite the old Secretariate, general consignments of fancy goods consisting of glassware, earthenware, walking sticks, ladies' companions, albums, toys, flower vases, inkstand, scent cases, money purses, penknives, imitation flowers, and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe.

1 invoice of velvet and scarf caps of various sizes.
Ladies' and children's socks and stockings.
About 30 boxes of port wine and sherry.

AUCTION SALE OF MILL STORES, MACHINERY COALS, YARN, &c., &c.

On TUESDAY, the 11th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will under instructions from the Official Liquidator, Prince of Wales S. and M Company, Limited in liquidation, sell by public Auction at the mill premises Chinchpoogly, all the stores and new machinery just arrived, consisting of bolts, nuts, iron bars, filletts, beam scale with weights, shaftings leather rope, and straps, wheels, furniture, consisting of tables chairs cupboards, iron safes, plants, and a few bundles of T R and mule yarn &c.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at No. 36, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hinks' patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of Captain OLIVIER, R.E.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, February 10th, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

Sale of Commissariat Stores, &c., advertised to be sold THIS DAY, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., the receiver appointed in suit No. 85 and 86 of 1886, Suleman Lucka, vs. Vulibhoy Khanbhoy and others, has been postponed to the 18th instant.

By order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the garden, opposite the Queen's Statue, and in the old Presidency Pay Office compound, Fort, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., the right of taking fruits from the maugoe-trees :— Also at the Executive Engineer Presidency Store-yard, a small quantity of cocoanuts, waste papers and cut tree wood—

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN FORT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th February 1890 at 4 and 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Wagnjee Koreiee, by virtue of mortage deed dated 4th November, 1887 and on account and risk of the mortagagor, Bai Dhunjeebhoy widow of Danjibhoy Nusserwanjee Cama.

LOT No. 1.—On Monday, the 10th February, 1890, at p m., on the premises

Firstly.—All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement about 1836-9 square yards, situate on the south side of Nanabhoy Lane, within the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector under old No. 183, new No. 5036, old Survey Nos. 1141 and 1142, new Survey No. 9410, standing in the name of the said Bai Dhunbaijee, widow, together with the house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 1652, Street No. 7, and bounded on the east by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the west by the property of new Survey No. 9109. Standing in the Collector's books in the name of Bai Awabai, widow and executrix of Framjee Shapoorjee Cooper, on the north by the said Nanabhoy Lane, and on the south by a sweeper's passage.

LOT NO 2.—On MONDAY, the 10th February, 1890, at 4-30 p. m. on the premises.

Secondly.—All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 1806-9 square yards, registered by the Collector under Old No. 164, new No. 5014, old Survey Nos. 1139, and 1140, new Survey No. 9411, standing in the Collector's books in the name of the said Bai Dhunbaijee, widow, situated on the out side of Nanabhoy Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 1653, street No. 9, and bounded on the west by property hereinbefore firstly described, on the east by property, of new Survey No. 9112, registered in the Collector's book in the name of Rustamjee Cawasjee, on the north by the said Nanabhoy Lane, and on the south by sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF WESTERN INDIA FLOUR MILL CO., Ld.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Liquidator of the Western India Flour Mill Co., Ld. (in Liquidation) Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction the whole going concern in one Lot with the Buildings &c., on a day to be fixed hereafter. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, February 10, 1890.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 10 including free admission to the Exhibitions, and also privilege of bringing two Ladies to the Conversaziones. First conversazione and private view of the Pictures will be held at the Secretariat, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 9-30 p.m.

H. W. ULOTH,
Honorary Treasurer.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, &c., will be OPENED to the Public by H. E. THE GOVERNOR, on WEDNESDAY, 12th February, 1890, at the Secretariat.

On TUESDAY EVENING, 11th February, a CONVERSAZIONE will be held for a Private View of the Exhibition, open only to Members of the Society and Lady Friends.

The latest date for receiving Framed Pictures and other Exhibits, is February 3, 1890. For Prospectuses and other particulars, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY,

L. R. W. FORREST,
Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for the Supply of TEAK-WOOD for the Executive Engineer, Aden of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 25 as earnest money will be received at noon, on THURSDAY, the 13th February 1890.

3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES DALLAS, Captain R.E.,
Executive Engineer Bo. Defences.
Bombay Defences office, Middle Colaba.

NOTICE
TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

I HEREBY give notice that Messrs. NORRIE MITCHEL & Co., of Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay are no longer my Agents, for any purpose whatsoever.

I have appointed as my Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., Engineers &c., of Bombay, who are empowered to act for me and on my account in all business transactions, and to whom all inquiries respecting my machinery, etc., should now be addressed.—Dated this 29th day of November 1889

SAMUEL BROOKS,
Cotton Machinist.
Union Iron Works, West Gorton, Junction Iron Works Newton Heath, Manchester.

WITH reference to the above ADVERTISEMENT all information and particulars respecting Machinery &c, manufactured by Mr. SAMUEL BROOKS will be furnished by us on application.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE and Co.,
Engineers and Machinery Importers, Khetwady, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 200 tons Wagon Bottom Boards of Calicut Poonwood or Benteak Timber.

Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned,

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, Sealed, Superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Acting Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY the 12th instant, after which hour no tender will be received.

This Deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, failing which, on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the Deposit, without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transactions.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd February 1890.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDER FOR INDIA RUBBER WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

THE Agent is prepared to receive Sealed Tenders at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, for the supply of about 560 SUITS I. R. Waterproof "extra long" clothing (each suit to consist of Coat, Cap and Leggings) required for the Broad and Metre gauge Sections of the Company's system for the year 1890, to be delivered at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel Bombay, or at the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, R. M Railway, Ajmere, during the month of May 1890.

2. Tenders which must be accompanied with samples carefully labelled with Tenderer's name, and residence in full, and an earnest Fee of Rs. (500) five hundred (in Currency notes or Government paper) will be received up to 1 p.m. (gun fire) on Monday the 10th February 1890, and should be superscribed "Tender for I. R. Waterproof Clothing."

3. Government or other securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

4. The successful Tenderer will be allowed carriage over the company's system for delivery at Ajmere at Revenue Rate, viz., 13 pies per maund per mile.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper,
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th Jan. 1890

PIANOFORTES.
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case 3 unisons, 7 octaves, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	,, 550
THE UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE, solid Walnut case, Panelled front, overstrung scale, three Unisons, Metal Plated, pin plank, metal action frame, 7 octaves	,, 00
THE "UPRIGHT IRON GRAND," solid Ebonized case, with gold incised ornamentation, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu handles and sconces, carved Trusses. The finest Upright Grand Imported	,, 725
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	,, 600
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble American dampers, 7 octaves	,, 700
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	,, 875

** This class of Piano obtained First-class Certificate and Gold Medal at the Calcutta Exhibition, the highest award for Square Pianos.

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	,, 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SOLID MAHOGANY METAL FRAME "NEW COTTAGE," 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, Panel Front, Gold incised Decorations, extra bolted and screwed. Sconces with Glass Shades.	,, 550
EBONIZED AND GOLD METAL FRAME PIANO, 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, flat fall, Panel front with Gold incised Decorations and Sconces with Glass Shades, extra bolted and screwed, Wire Gauze back	,, 700
SOLID WALNUT METAL FRAME COTTAGE GRAND, 7 Octaves, Patent Repeater Action, 3 Unisons, full Iron Frame, Brass-bound Case	,, 1,000

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates ; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely ; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

This preparation has been before the public for many years, and has steadily gained in popular favour.

It contains a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitters *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE BITTERS are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but They give tone,

They strengthen the system,
They improve the appetite,
They give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirits through long illness ;
They revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid, or abstain from intoxicants.
They steady the nerves,—as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness, arising from over exertion and anxiety, frequently testify.
They are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, but are peculiary adapted to delicate females.

We shall be pleased to forward a Pamphlet containing Testimonials received from different districts.

We are also in a position to refer any *bona fide* inquirers to responsible people in almost every district, who can speak from experience of the beneficial effects of the QUININE BITTERS.

SPECIMENS OF TESTIMONIALS.

14, Market Square, Wellington, Salop,
December 31st, 1888.

Gentlemen,—I find that GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS sell well ; and many customers have told me how effectual they have proved for their particular complaint.

* * * *—Yours truly,
J. HALL, Dispensing Chemist.

"Observer" Office, Mumbles, Swansea,
March 25th, 1889.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS in cases of loss of energy and mental depression. One bottle completely proved of inestimable benefit to me.

Yours truly,
ROBERT MORRISON,
Editor "Mumbles Observer."

It is confidently recommended for CLERGYMEN LAWYERS, MERCHANTS, and PROFESSIONAL MEN generally who have to devote themselves to

STUDY AND BRAIN WORK ;
To CLERKS, SHOP ASSISTANTS, SEMPSTRESSES, and all who
WORK LONG HOURS IN CLOSE ROOMS ;
To the TIN-PLATE and IRON WORKER,
To the COLLIER and MINER, and
others who have to
BREATHE IMPURE AIR ;
TO FARMERS, QUARRYMEN, LABOURERS,
and all who have to stand
EXPOSURE TO THE WEATHER ;
IT GIVES
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
AND
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

We are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some Members of the Trade to pass substitutes, or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS' is on label, stamp, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe, and under his direct management.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay and Up-Country
at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 per bottle.

References can be made to Mr. NURSILAL DAMODHERDAS MAPERA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
THE HUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED.
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton,
The most highly finished Machines in the Market.
THE "WHIPPET" CYCLES.
Spring Frame absolutely free from vibration.
Write for Price Lists to
SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS, TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.
DIAMOND, GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

LARGEST STOCK of Indian Jewellery for Christmas, Birthday and Wedding Presents. Inspection invited to our Show Rooms. Don't fail to visit us. Prices moderate.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Fort.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
HE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
,, COOPER, MADON and Co.,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station.—A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	8 pct.	940xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	$125	All	..	255
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	260
ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 55	365xd.
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..	Rs. 30	190
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,325
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	505
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	410
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	180
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	427½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	512½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	85
New P. of W. Press	600	500	All	Rs. 40	320
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	510
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	575
Khamgaum Manfg. Co	400		250		600

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	5
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	620
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,075
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs.	770
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	...		90
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	177½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	350
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	60
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	365
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	12
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,210
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	1000	1	125	Nil.	35
M. Mody & Co					25
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1300
Albert Edward Mills		00	600	R	300
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	77
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	280
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 2½	485
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	50	Rs. 25	400
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000		525
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	625
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	130
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	500	Rs. 55	860
City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 2	665
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	500	Rs. 1	630
Cooria S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	460
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	480
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	900
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs.	560
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	250	1000	1,000	Rs. 25	480
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	112½
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	—	..
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,000	...	
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	730
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	575
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	600	Rs. 37	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	705
ndian Mfg Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	950
mperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	500	Rs. 2	430
amshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	280
ames Greaves Mill	1,320	50	50	Rs. 2	630
affer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	50	0		100
Increased	1,483	250	25	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	—	900	1,000	—	625
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	850
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	570
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	555
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	150
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	1,950
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	490
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	10
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	105
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,560
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,122½
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	635
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	350
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125	...	15
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	715
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,060
asson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,275
Soonderdas S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	265
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.	4,000	500	500	—	270
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	650
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	..	250
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	375
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500		..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 30	500
Western India S.	1	1,000		Rs. 25	445

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	825
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,050
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,709

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guarant'd 5 per cent	...	£18	...	at 5 p.c	420

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 9th Feb. 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	9	4	21	2	14
Teheran	9	7	3	...	24
Suez	9	3	51	2	29

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 9th Feb. 1890.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	43	...	4
" Kurrachee	...	25	...	4
" Madras	...	15	...	1

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, FEB. 8.

10 p.m.	75·0

SUNDAY, FEB. 9.

6 a.m.	69·8
10 a.m.	77·8
2 p.m.	82·8
4 p.m.	80·2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Dr. Steel's lecture on "Science in Bombay," 5-30 p.m.
B. V. R. Association Meeting opens, Coorla.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Chatre's Grand Circus.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 8th :—Lalpoora (s), from Calcutta ; and Ponani (s), Mangalore. Yesterday :—Singapore (s), from Genoa ; Baghdad (s), Mauritius ; Busheer (s), Marmagoa ; and Lancashire (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 8th :—H. M. S. Euphrates, for England ; Bormida (s), Hongkong ; Landaura (s), Calcutta ; and Elba (s), Diamand Island.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Bormida left the dock on Saturday.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mirza Mahomed Ali, residing at Khojah Street, reports the theft of Rs. 50 in notes and cash from a box in his house on the 6th instant.

CAPTURE OF TIGER CUBS.—Two small tiger cubs were brought from Damaun on Friday by a Mr. Murray, who has them now at his residence in Ripon Road, Byculla.

SIR THARIA TOPAN.—Invitations to an evening party have been issued in the name of the Mahomedan community of Bombay, in honour of Sir Tharia Topan, who has received the honour of knighthood from her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The party is to be held on Tuesday evening in the bungalow of Mr. Joomabhoy Lalji, Warden Road, Breach Candy.

BEEF SMUGGLING.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Enoch Solomon, Market Inspector, charged Ramjee Babajee, before Mr. P. Ryan, with bringing on Friday last from Chemboor, near Coorla, into Mahim, about 40lbs. of the carcase of a dead buffalo, which he intended to sell as human food. The meat not having been slaughtered at a place maintained or licensed under the Municipal Act III. of 1888. The accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was fined Rs. 10.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 1st Battalion 4th Bombay Rifles will play at the Yacht Club this evening at 5-30 the following programme :—

Overture	Zampa	Herold.
Valse	A Summer Night in Munich.	Cellier.
Gavotte	The First Kiss	Schubert.
Valse	Rossen aus dem Suden	Straus.
Selection	Erminie	Jakobowski.
Polka	Les Sauterelles	Delbruck.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Police Inspector Stanford, on Saturday, placed a man, named Phag Supoor, before Mr. Cooper, charged with receiving in pawn certain regimental property, of the value of Rs. 3, consisting of a shirt and trousers. It appeared that the accused had brought these things from a bandsman in the Marine Battalion, who is now awaiting his trial by court-martial, for making away with his kit. The prisoner, who pleaded ignorance of the law, was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 10, and in addition to this treble the amount of the stolen property.

LORD REAY MEMORIAL.—At an informal committee meeting held the other day the ways and means were discussed for a suitable memorial to H. E. the Governor. The committee is a strong representative body ; and there is this to be said in its favour, which could hardly be said of many committees formed for a similar purpose, that several prominent men have offered themselves voluntarily to serve on it. This spontaneity is the chief value of the movement. When is the ladies committee to be formed, of which we have heard more than once, for a memorial to Lady Reay ? Perhaps the fair managers have arranged to steal a march upon us.—*Indian Spectator.*

FROM THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION TO JAIL.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday Superintendent McDermott placed a police Ramussi, named Buldoo Bikaree, before Mr. Cooper, charged with having deserted from the police force. He had been, it seemed, on duty at Marck's shop, in the Fort, and had one day decamped, leaving his belt and truncheon in the porch. He had taken a situation in the House of Correction ; and upon his coolly applying to Mr. McDermott for his pay he was arrested. His Worship, considering that an example should be made of the accused, many such cases having lately occurred, ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL SERVANT CHARGED WITH RECEIVING A BRIBE.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, the case against Dorabjee Pallonjee Mistry, a Mistry in the Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality, who stood charged with accepting a sum of Rs. 45 from one Dyal Mowjee on the 22nd ultimo, as a gratification other than a legal remuneration, he being a public servant, and thereby committing an offence under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, was called on further hearing. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Anderson, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared on behalf of the accused. The Magistrate at the request of Mr. Anderson, formally committed the accused for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A SAD CASE OF SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of a man, named Ruttonjee Fakra, aged 25 years. It appears deceased's brother was in debt to a Marwarree, who sued deceased for the debt, and obtain judgment three days ago. The money was ordered to be paid the next day, and deceased had not the money to pay. On Saturday morning deceased went to the court to ask for time to pay the money. On his return from the court, his wife asked him what had been done, when he said he was ordered to pay the money, that he had Rs. 30 and wanted Rs. 20 more. He afterwards went and lay down. He refused his dinner, but took a little dhall and rice, and again, lay down. Shortly after he became sick, and gradually lost his senses. In his pocket was found a piece of paper on which was written : "I have taken poison voluntarily, make no enquiries from my wife or children. I have taken the poison on account of my trouble. This is my own writing, and it is signed, Rutton Fakeera." A policeman was sent for, and deceased was removed to the hospital, where he died a little after midnight. The medical evidence went to show that the cause of death was poisoning by arsenic. The following verdict was recorded :—"The death of Rutton Fakeera was caused by arsenic, which he voluntarily administered to himself."

A THIEVING HUSBAND AND WIFE.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday Inspector Cobb charged Mahadeo Rama and his wife, Mynah, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a pair of silver anklets, valued at Rs. 19, the property of a woman, named Ruckmah, from her residence at Byculla on Friday, the 7th instant. The woman Mynah was further charged with stealing four gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 50, the property of a woman, named Bhima, from her residence at Byculla on Thursday, the 6th instant. The two accused on the pretence of engaging rooms in the separate chawls of the two complainants entered their premises, and stole the articles above mentioned. On the thefts being reported to the police, the two accused were arrested. A portion of the stolen property was found in possession of the woman Mynah, and the remainder were recovered from a goldsmith and a Marwarree, with whom the two accused had pledged a portion, and ordered the remainder to be converted into other ornaments. Mahadeo Rama and Mynah, on pleading guilty to their respective charges were convicted, Mahadeo was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and Mynah to an accumulated term of four weeks' similar imprisonment.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the statement of the opium revenue, up to 4th February, as compared with the estimates for the year 1889-90 :—

	BENGAL. In month of Feb. 1890.	BOMBAY. In month of Jan. 1890.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	50,82,500	14,00,000	64,82,500
Actual	51,24,725	11,18,975	62,43,700
Better than estimate.	42,225	...	..
Worse than estimate.	...	2,81,025	2,38,800

Eleven sales of Bengal opium and ten months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay :—

	BENGAL. To end of Feb. 1890.	BOMBAY. To end of Jan. 1890.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Estimate	5,59,07,500	1,67,00,000	7,26,07,500
Actual	5,97,95,795	1,70,67,700	7,68,63,495
Better than estimate.	38,88,295	3,67,700	42,55,995
Worse than estimate.	..	..	..

ADDRESSES TO SIR THARIA TOPUN.

A MEETING of members of the Mahomedan community was held last evening, at the bungalow of Mr. Joomabhoy Laljee, Warden Road, Breach Candy, for the purpose of presenting addresses of congratulation to Sir Tharia Topun, a leading Khoja merchant of Bombay and Zanzibar, on the bestowal upon him, by the Queen-Empress, of the honour of knighthood. The bungalow was tastefully furnished and illuminated for the occasion. Almost all the leading members of Mahomedan society were present ; and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings. Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, who was called to the chair, with some appropriate introductory remarks, read, on behalf of the reception committee, the address of congratulation from the Khoja community of Bombay, the sentiments expressed in which were received with frequent cheers.

The address stated that the distinction was conferred upon Sir Tharia in recognition of the many good deeds done and the public services rendered by him ; and that among the Mahomedans of Western India he was the first fortunate recipient of the title, owing to the high position attained by him, by his industry, intelligence, and general public usefulness. He had enjoyed the post of a governor under the Sultan of Zanzibar, and had given considerable encouragement and help to his countrymen, and opened new charities and useful institutions in Zanzibar, the most notable of which was the hospital he offered to establish at the time of the Queen-Empress's Jubilee, at a cost of rupees two lakhs and a half. He had succeeded in securing the favour of the Sultan of Zanzibar, as well as the approbation of Her Majesty's representatives.

Mr. A. M. Dharamsey also made a few complimentary remarks, and read another address of congratulation from the Khoja community of Calcutta. This address expressed sentiments similar to those of the Bombay address, which were likewise received with cheers.

The addresses were encased in a silver and sandalwood casket, and were presented to Sir Tharia Topun

A third address was read and presented by a young student of the Khan Mahomed Hubibhoy Anglo-vernacular School, the presentation being followed by a number of boys of the school singing Gujerati songs, with musical accompaniment, in praise of the Khoja knight. A pair of shawls from the reception committee, and another shawl from His Highness Aga Khan, were then presented to Sir Tharia.

Sir Tharia Topun, in replying to the addresses, through his son, Mr. Jafferbhoy Tharia, expressed his obligations for the presentation of the addresses and the gratification expressed by the Mahomedan community at the honour conferred upon him. It shewed that the British Government were ever ready to recognise and reward public services. With regard to the charitable institutions started by him at Zanzibar, and the small services he had rendered to its community, he must say that he had discharged what he considered a simple duty. In the honour done him that evening, his co-religionists offered encouragement to other well-to-do people among them to follow his example. He was very pleased to notice his community were advancing in matters of education and general enlightenment. In connection with this auspicious occasion he was glad to contribute a sum of Rs. 25,600, of which Rs. 10,000 were for the establishment of a *sadavrat*, and another sum of Rs. 10,000 for a medical dispensary at Lakhpat in Cutch, his birthplace ; Rs. 5,000 for a scholarship for the encouragement of Khoja boys passing the matriculation examination of the Bombay University ; and Rs. 600 for the Khoja Library. (Applause.)

The announcements of these fresh charities was received with prolonged cheers. Moulvi Abdool Sakoor Dadameya, teacher in the Oordoo Madressa at the abovementioned school, then read and presented to Sir Tharia an Oordoo address, couched in the flowery diction and Eastern hyperbole of which that dialect is peculiarly susceptible. Garlands and bouquets of flowers were presented to Sir Tharia Topan and others, and the Mahomedan portion of the meeting afterwards adjourned to a banquet provided by the reception committee.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

THE annual general meeting of the Institute *Luso-Indiano* was held yesterday in the hall of the institute, when a large number of members were present. Senhor Meyrelles de Canto, the Portuguese General Consul, having taken the chair, Mr. E. B. Cordeiro was appointed to act as secretary.

Mr. F. X. Furtado, the secretary of the managing committee, read the annual report, which showed that the institute was progressing satisfactorily, the number of members having increased from 223 to 275. Twenty-three life members were also registered in course of the last year, each paying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125. The balance-sheet showed nearly Rs. 3,000 to the credit of the institute. The report having been submitted to the meeting was approved with acclamation, and a new committee was appointed.

Dr. J. A. da Gama proposed that a congratulatory letter be directed, in the name of the managing committee, to his Majesty D. Carlos I., on his ascension to the throne, prefacing the proposal with appropriate observations that his Majesty may live long, and in the government of the country may follow in the outsteps of his lamented father.

The last proposal on the circular referred to the unveiling of the pertait of the late King D. Luis. The work has been executed by Mr. P. F. Silveira, a young artist.

Mr. Leondes Mascarenhas requested the president to unveil the portrait, which he did after an eloquent speech. He first referred to the report which, he said, was very satisfactory, and he was anxiously waiting for the realisation of the hall, towards which the retiring committee have been directing their strenuous efforts. He alluded to the Bombay Extension Committee's report, and wished that the institute would be able to secure a place somewhere on the *Maidan* for the hall of the institute. Having given a mild reprehension to members for their indifference in not attending lectures which, for want of a sufficiently large audience, had to be postponed, he addressed the assembly on the mournful duty he was called upon to perform in unveiling the portrait of the lamented monarch. He traced the origin of the railways, telegraphs, and administration improvement to the high tact of the King, who during his reign of 28 years had improved the individual lot and the national prosperity in an unprecedented degree in the history of Portugal. All this was achieved by his impartiality towards all political parties without distinction. He had been a virtuous King, an exemplary father, and a distinguished literary man, and his portrait in the hall of that institute would serve the members of a grateful remembrance and an emulation in their literary career.

The portriat was then unveiled amid the loud applause of the assembly, the band striking the National Anthem of the late King.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought to an end the proceedings. The Portuguese Union Band was in attendance, and played various pieces, concluding up with "God save the Queen."

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

AN extraortinary general meeting of the company was held at their offices in Parsee Bazaar Street, on Saturday last, Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit presiding. The following resolutions were adopted :—1.—That as the rates of premium have lately fallen considerably, in consequence of the keen competition existing amongst insurance companies in Bombay, the meeting deem it advisable that this company be voluntarily wound up. 2.—That Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C.I.E., Newrojee Manockjee Wadia, Damodher Thackersey Mooljee, Damodherdas Tapidas, Cursetjee Manockjee Sett, and Cowasjee Shapoorjee Mehta, the directors of the company, be and they are hereby appointed liquidators thereof, and that the remuneration of each liquidator shall be, for each meeting attended by him, Rs. 15. 3.—That the liquidators, any two of them be and are hereby empowered to do all acts authorized, and exercise all the powers given to liquidators, by Secs. 201, 202, and 204 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1882, with power also to effect from the monies of the company reinsurances, wholly or partially, on such policies as may not be about to expire, or to withdraw and cancel such policies or to allow the risks on policies outstanding to remain in their present state, and further to give such compensation and remuneration to all or any of the employés of the company or other persons connected with the company as they may think proper.

With a vote of thanks to the directors, managers, secretaries, and the chairman, the meeting terminated.

THE editor of the *Delhi Punch*, who was convicted of libelling the Raja of Faridkote, and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 1,000, has appealed against the judgment, maintaining that the apology he had to publish in twenty newspapers exempt him from punishment. This betrays in rather an instructive way the light in which an apology is sometimes regarded. Meantime the Raja's son has filed a fresh libel suit against the same journalist.

BREACH OF A SHIPPING CONTRACT.

AT the Small Cause Court on Saturday before Rao Bahadoor Gunpatrao Bhaskerjee, Second Judge, Messrs. Mackinnon, Mckenzie and Co., as agents of the British Indian Steam Navigation Company, sought to recover from Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co. a sum of Rs. 263-14-6, being the damages sustained by them in consequence of the defendant's failure to accept and take in 273 bales of cotton on board the s.s. City of Edinburgh under the defendant's shipping order, dated the 9th July, 1889 ; these bales having been wrongfully shut out from the steamer, although they were alongside the vessel within the stipulated time. Mr. Anderson, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. Rustomjee Patel, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, for the defendants. Mr. Brown in defence denied the amount sued for, and stated that the cargo offered was wet cotton bales, and could not be taken on board the ship without endangering other goods. The defendants further said that the cargo was rightly shut out by the Captain of the ship. His clients claimed exemption from liability by the clause in the shipping order, which says "that the ship would not be liable for any other damage on account of cargo being shut out, except that it should supply freight by next available steamer." Evidence was gone into, after which his Honour, in disposing of the suit, said :—The shipping order states that the bales were not to be shut out. Defendants undertook not to shut out the bales, but there are other words in the printed clause on which they rely, that if the cargo was shut out the ship was not liable for any expenses. In Leak on Contracts p. 220, where there are partly written and partly printed words, it is said the written words are selected by the parties for the expression of their meaning. 33 L. J. Q. B. 97. The written words here also are entitled to have greater effect than the printed memo. Defendants were not at liberty to shut out the cargo they had agreed to take. The captain and officers have to exercise their discretion in a reasonable way. They say the bales were rejected as they were wet, but was there any examination of the goods ? The chief officer is not examined even on commission. The second officer examined here says that it was the chief officer who had exercised his discretion. At most the upper tiers of the bales were looked at, but that does not show that all the bales were examined with a reasonable care and caution. Moreover, when an opportunity was given to have a survey held it was of the utmost importance that the bales should have been examined by a competent surveyor. The defendants did not consent to a survey. There is nothing said about the whole of the 278 bales being wet. Defendants have not shown that they are entitled to the exemption, and that the bales were so wet that all of them should have been shut out. Thereupon the plaintiffs are entitled to damages Rs. 205-6 and Rs. 45 as costs.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

THE case in which Mr. Pundlik Ganesh was charged with defaming Mr. Shantaram Narayan, Government Pleader, came on for hearing on Saturday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Lord Colin Campbell appeared on behalf of the complainant and Mr Jardine for the accused.

On the last occasion, it will be remembered, the accused Mr. Pundlik Ganesh, had in his statement, in answer to the court, declared that he never used or intended to use any expression calculated to reflect on the character of Mr. Shantaram.

This public explanation having been given, Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the accused, asked Mr. Shantaram whether he was not satisfied, when Mr. Shantaram Narayan said he would consider the matter. Lord Colin Campbell, on behalf of the complainant, expressed his client's desire not to press the charge further after the public declaration made by the accused and to withdraw from the prosecution on the following grounds :—(1) That the accused in this case has made a declaration *coram populo* in answer to the court's question, wherein he has publicly denied having used or intended to use any expressions reflecting on the character of the complainant. (2) That the accused by his letter, dated 6th December, 1889, expressed his regret "that anything said by him should have caused representations to be made to Mr. Shantaram, which were in any way calculated to cause him irritation and annoyance." (3) That your Worship has been pleased to express the view that the present was a fit and proper case for settlement upon tender of an apology for anything which may have been so said by the accused. (4.) That your Worship has been pleased to express your view that the complainant might well treat the said letter of regret as a complete and sufficient apology for anything so said by the accused.

The letter above referred to runs as follows :—Bombay, 6th December, 1889. Messrs. Chitnis Motilal, and Molvi Shantaram Narayan *vs.* Pundlick Ganesh. Dear Sirs,—On behalf of our client we repeat the assurance already given by us that he did not make use of the expressions complained of by Mr. Shantaram or any expression, intended or calculated to harm the reputation or to reflect on the character of Mr. Shantaram. Our client regrets that anything said by him should have caused representations to be made to Mr. Shantaram which were in any way calculated to cause him irritation and annoyance. Our client hopes that this expression of regret will satisfactorily terminate the unpleasantness that has unfortunately arisen.—Yours faithfully (Sd.) Jefferson Bhaishankar, Dinshaw, and Kanga.

N.-W. P. COTTON CROPS.

THE final report on the cotton crop in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of 1889-90, is as follows :—

Rainfall.—The rains set in much earlier in 1889 than in the preceding year, and in the Gangetic Doab and Bundelkhand, which are the principal cotton tracts of the province, the early showers were generally light and with most opportune intervals both for sowing and weeding the crop. This restored the cultivation of cotton to its normal area and a bumper crop was expected in most parts of the province up till the end of August. In September the rains proved very scanty and the crop suffered to a certain extent from drought, a large number of flowers falling off without bearing a pod.

Area.—The area dealt with in this forecast is taken from the kharif crop abstracts filed by Patwaris. These returns have been received from all Districts except Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Jhansi, Azamgurh, Gorakpur and a portion of Basti. For these districts an approximate estimate has been made, based on the comparative increase or decrease reported by zamindars over last last year's area. The total cotton area thus returned and estimated for the entire province amounts to 16,59,290 acres, which is 2,59,855 acres in excess of the preceding year's area, and only 23,000 acres short of the average area occupied by cotton in the four years preceding 1888-89. The increase occurred mostly in the districts of Mainpuri, Farukhabad, Etawah, Cawnpore, Jalaun, Hamirpur, and Banda, in which districts the cotton area in the previous year had been exceptionally small :—

	Acres in 1888-89.	Acres in 1889-90.
Mainpuri	41,948	56,201
Farukhabad	18,493	41,540
Etawah	55,444	70,348
Cawnpore	64,719	105,906
Jalaun	38,265	57,765
Hamirpur	65,455	82,292
Banda	82,819	96,411

The total outturn arrived at exceeds the outturn of the preceding year by 90,000 cwts., and if 100 be taken to represent the average outturn of the preceding five years, then the outturn of the present year stands at 111. In 1886-87 an exceptionally good crop was estimated to have yielded 55,000 tons : this year's crop is put at 45,000 tons.

THE prisoners in the Multan jail, according to a local correspondent, have "this year commenced their amusements by cutting off the jailor's nose." A short while ago, it will be remembered we commented on the fact that prisoners had escaped from this jail, and that one at least had voluntarily come back. This and the incident of the jailor's nose, suggest that discipline in the Multan jail may be scarcely repressive enough.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says its Afghan and Central Asian news is often questioned at the time of publication, but protests that while never pretending to accept it in complete detail, it is content to let time prove its general accuracy. The treachery of Ishak Khan, and the success of Nur Muhammad in Khost, it mentions as conspicuous among many cases in point : and a minor instance, it adds, "now comes to hand in the Russian *Viedomesti*, where the Russian spy, Pashino, gives exaggerated accounts of his second visit to India. Our readers will perhaps remember that one of our correspondents declared that he had met Pashino at Peshawar on that occasion. Whereupon we were promptly informed that Pashino was defunct, and that our correspondent must have seen his ghost. Perhaps it is also his ghost who now contributes signed articles to the *Viedomesti*."

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS AT LUCKNOW.

THE match between Mr. Vernon's eleven and the Lucknow District commenced on Thursday. There have been some unfortunate casualties in Mr. Vernon's team. Mr. Goldney has been left behind at Bombay with fever, and the most successful bowler, Mr. Hornsby, has sprained his ankle. Their places were filled by Captain Rawlinson and Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Vernon won the toss and elected to bat, sending in Lord Hawke and Mr. Walker. This is the first time Lord Hawke, who has just recovered from an illness, has been able to appear for the team. The innings was a series of disaster. Captain Rawlinson was out the first ball, playing it into his wicket after it had stopped. Mr. Leatham was taken beautifully at deep cover by Mr. Plomer, Messrs. De Little and Hughes put on a few runs, the former seeming to have got set when Major Davidson beat him with a curly one. Mr. Vernon also pulled a ball into his wicket. The fielding all through was very smart. The innings closed for 79.

Ten minutes before lunch Lucknow sent in Captains Beresford and Reid to face the bowling of Messrs. Leatham and De Little, and at lunch time 10 was up for no wickets. Soon after commencing again Captain Reid fell a victim to a yorker from Mr. De Little, and the same bowler got Mr. Plomer leg before wicket. Captain Cockburn now joined Captain Beresford, and the stand of the day was made ; the English bowling seemed fairly collared, and the services of Mr. Hornsby were sadly missed. Not before 75 runs had been put on was the parting effected. Then Mr. Vernon, who was keeping wicket in place of Mr. Philipson, who was giving his hands a rest, snapped Captain Cockburn at the wicket for a well played 38, and at 108 Captain Beresford was taken at cover point for 47—a very good and steadily played innings. The wickets now fell apace, five, six and seven going down for 109. Indeed no further stand to speak of was made, all being out for 125, or 46 ahead of their adversaries. Play then ceased for the day. Scores as below :—

MR. VERNON'S TEAM.

1st Innings.

Lord Hawke b Elliot	0
Mr. Walker b Davidson	14
Mr. Gibson c and b Elliot	2
Mr. Vernon b Elliot	2
Mr. Philipson b Stockley	15
Mr. De Little b Davidson	18
Captain Rawlinson b Stockley	0
Mr. Leatham c Plomer b Davidson	4
Mr. Hughes not out	9
Mr. Tapling b Davidson	0
Mr. Curzon c Colvin b Elliot	1
Extras :—Byes, 5 ; leg-byes, 8 ; wide ball, 1	14
Total	79

LUCKNOW AND DISTRICT.

1st Innings.

Captain Beresford c Leatham b Gibson	47
Captain Reid b De Little	10
Mr. Plomer l-b-w b De Little	0
Captain Cockburn b Gibson	38
Captain Colvin b Gibson	6
Mr. Stockley b De Little	1
Mr. Bateman-Champain b Gibson	0
Corporal Taylor c sub b De Little	1
Mr. Nickalls b De Little	3
Major Davidson not out	0
Mr. Elliot b De Little	6
Extras :—Byes, 12 ; leg-bye, 1	13
Total	125

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR BROADBENT, Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, is granted eleven months' furlough from the middle of March.

THE purchase of mules in Persia for the transport is proceeding very satisfactorily. The seven or eight hundred required will all be obtained at reasonable prices.

THE Accountant-General, Military Department, a correspondent writes, would confer a boon on British officers who have to deal with British regimental accounts if he would but issue a revised edition of the instructions for the payment of British troops serving in India on the 1st of April next. The publication of such a work would not be expensive, would require but little labour to revise, and would be a help to those who have to use the book, as owing to the many corrections that have been made since its issue in 1885, it is difficult to determine what holds good.

THE following appointments have been made :—12th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant C. W. Somerset to be Adjutant. 16th Bengal Infantry.—Second-Lieutenant P. Holland-Prior, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 32nd Pioneers.—Second-Lieutenant J. B. Bell, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 35th Sikhs.—Second-Lieutenant J. G. Crosthwaite, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 43rd Gurkha Light Infantry.—Lieutenant S. Clay, 1st Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas.—Lieutenant J. M. Home, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

THE undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—Lieutenant Lord E. W. J. Manners, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, for 12 months, on private affairs. Lieutenant C. T. W. Church, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, for 12 months, on private affairs. Second-Lieutenant R. G. T Baker-Carr, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, for 12 months, on private affairs. Captain W. Giles, 21st Punjab Infantry, for 12 months, on private affairs. Major M. Cust, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, for nine months on medical certificate. Lieutenant H. F. A. Hopkins, 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, for 8 months on medical certificate. Surgeon A. O. Fitzgerald, Medical Staff, for 6 months on urgent private affairs. Major W. R. Wynter, 2nd Dragoon Guards, for 12 months, on private affairs. Lieutenant J. G. Robinson, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, for 12 months, on private affairs. Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Money, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, District Staff Officer, 1st Class, for 12 months, on private affairs. Lieutenant H. M. A. Johnston, 15th Bengal Cavalry, for 12 months, on private affairs. Lieutenant H. J. Bowman, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, for 12 months, on medical certificate. Captain R. E. Golightly, 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for 6 months, on medical certificate. Second-Lieutenant H. Scott, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, for 6 months, on private affairs.

IT has been decided to hold three classes of garrison instruction yearly in each Presidency instead of two as now, and that each class shall consist of ten instead of twelve officers, and that the first of the three classes in the Madras Presidency be held at Mandalay instead of at Bangalore, in such years as the Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, may think necessary. This decision will be subject to a full report being rendered at the end of the first year as to the extra expense incurred by the measure. The classes will be held in the several Presidencies on the following days :—

Bengal.—1st class, from 8th March to 10th May.

Madras and Bombay.—1st class, from 15th January to 19th March.

All Presidencies.—2nd class, from 1st June to 3rd August ; 3rd class, from 15th August to 17th October.

The rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments for the year 1890-91 has been fixed at 1s. 5d. the rupee.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th February, as compared with the statement of the 28th January :—

LIABILITIES.	January 28. Rs.	A.	P.	February 4. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,89,04,174	12	4	1,90,51,705	1	11
Other Deposits, &c.	3,11,73,418	13	9	3,01,01,522	12	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,85,932	4	6	4,80,332	11	9
Sundries	8,55,813	2	0	9,63,627	5	4
Rs.	7,72,19,339	0	7	7,63,97,187	15	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	16,53,682	8	0	15,23,485	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts	76,58,046	0	0	76,59,916	0	8
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,69,79,994	13	7	1,54,62,515	1	8
Credits on do.	1,01,06,099	4	3	1,06,39,650	14	9
Bills discounted &c.	2,01,24,549	8	5	2,03,13,013	8	6
Balances with other Banks	10,29,649	13	5	10,00,378	15	4
Bullion	3,16,594	8	1	2,43,492	4	0
Dead Stock	12,28,095	13	2	12,28,371	9	2
Stamps	13,307	11	0	13,692	1	0
Sundries	3,49,920	4	10	3,09,305	11	6
Cash &c. at Head Office	76,32,557	7	7	62,69,320	4	8
Do. at Branches	1,01,26,961	4	3	1,17,34,016	9	5
Rs.	7,72,19,339	0	7	7,63,97,187	15	11

THE Punjab Government has called for the file of papers concerning the police inquiry into the shooting case at the Mian Mir Rukh, in which two European soldiers are alleged to have deliberately fired at and wounded two employés of the Cantonment Grass Committee of Mian Mir.

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS.

THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

PORTERAGE Camp, 3rd February.—Mr. Murray, Political Officer, and Captain Allen, Brigade Transport Officer, of the Northern Lushai Column, arrived at this camp yesterday ; 100 Gurkhas, under Captain Hutchinson, arrived here this evening ; and 250 men of the 3rd Bengal Infantry have reached No. 2 camp, some eight miles further up the river.

There now appears to be little doubt that Lienpunga's village is quite close to Changsil Bazaar, and it is probable that by this time it has been occupied by Mr. Daly and his police. The first intelligence received from Cachar made Lienpunga's village within 15 miles of where we are now encamped ; but from later and more trustworthy news received from friendly Lushais along the river it appears that this Chief's village is only some 12 miles as the crow flies from Changsil Bazaar, and nearly 60 miles in a straight line from Fort Lungleh. In spite of the under-estimate made of the distance, it is hoped that the first detachment of this Column will be in Lienpunga's village by the end of this month.

A friendly Chief, by name Mumpunga, who arrived this evening to see Mr. Murray, reports that Lienpunga intended to go down to meet Mr. Daly at the Khlong river, taking all his captives with him, to endeavour to come to terms, but that it was his intention to fight if these were not accepted. The other villages that have to be visited are to the east of Lienpunga's, and will probably be more easily reached from his village.

Lieutenant Birbeck, K. D. G.'s, and a signalling party, proceed to Kaw-Hak to-morrow. A permanent signalling post will be established there. The half-company of Sappers and Miners, under Captain Petrie, and the detachment of Bombay Pioneers, under Lieutenant Brownrigg, move forward to-morrow to Nos. 5 and 4 camps, respectively, to prepare the road for the coolies, all of whom arrive here to-morrow.

The friendly Chiefs along the river have offered to sent small detachments of men with our column to act as scouts and bring information, and it is probable that some of these offers will be accepted. Colonel Skinner will probably visit Kaw-Hak on the 5th instant, and it is hoped that communication will be opened with Mr. Daly by heliograph in the course of the next few days.

THE HAKA COLUMN.

Heliographic communication was opened on the 4th inst. with Captain Browne. The reconnoitring party who have just arrived at Dalbilli's village, met with no opposition on the way. They met and had an interview with the Chieftainess, and it is hoped satisfactory results will accrue from this meeting.

The Haka road has now reached a point five miles the other side of the Mat river, and the trace is steadily nearing the Koladyne.

The advanced section of the field hospital is moving forward with the troops in their advance, and has reached Bridge camp. The reserve section, under Surgeon Buchanan, will be pushed forward in a few days to form a rest depot on the Haka-Lungleh line of communication. The sick are regularly brought from the front to the permanent hospital at Lungleh by daily sick-convoys.

The Brigadier General commanding intends marching from here to Bridge camp on the 8th instant. He will be accompanied by Captain Gwatkin, Staff Officer, and Surgeon-Major Murphy, principal Medical Officer. The troops both on the Haka and Northern Column routes continue healthy.

THE NORTHERN CHIN COLUMN.

Fort White, 30th January.—The latest information shows the raid on the village near Sihaung to have been the work of the Hanta villagers and some others from Kwesbani ; and as Moung Hwain, the Chief of the latter village, is known to have been friendly latterly with Boh Pomi, it is probable that a number of dacoits from Minle-daun were in the raid on the 18th also. Some cattle were raided from near Shadaw, but the villagers followed and overtook 20 Chins retiring towards Hanta and retook their cattle. The Chins cut the telegraph wires two miles from Sihaung and stole about 500 yards.

In consequence of the raiding Captains Hunter and Hill with 80 rifles are proceeding to attack Hanta from Sihaung. They will be away about seven days, but we have had no news from them yet.

On the 29th Lieutenant Smyth, at the request of the Signalling Officer at Yawli, went to Kennedy's Peak from No. 5 Post to try and open communication with the Chittagong Column, but was unable to do so. On returning the party found a number of Chins across their path, so they heliographed to the Ridge for a force to try and cut them off. Before the latter got within effective range the Chins fired a few shots and bolted. These Chins turned out to be some Siyins living on the Kamban spur, near Shwimpi, and were on a cattle-raiding trip down to the Kale Valley when disturbed. During their absence two captives escaped and came in here the following night. These report that there are about ten more captives with these people, but as they are kept in shackles they cannot escape.—*Pioneer.*

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Capt L Herbert, A-D-C. to H R H the Duke of Connaught, Poona
a Mr Alfred Sarasin, Poona
a Mr Emanuel La Roche, Poona
a Mr J N Hawatson, Poona
a Professor E P Theving, M D, Canton
a Mr F Wynne, Agent, Nagpore Ry, Nagpore
a Mr and Mrs G H Mackail, Nagpore
a Mr and Mrs J B Alcock, C S, England
a Miss Alcock, England
a Mr E H Phillips "
a Mr F Phillips "
a Mr D W Carr "
Capt and Mrs McSwiney, H C, England
a Mrs W H Cumming, England
a Mr W Duff Bruce, England
a Mrs N P Newill "
a Dr A R W Sedgefield "
a Rev P R Harrison "
Mr G Hughes, BCS "
a Col G W Borrodaile "
a Mr and Mrs J S C Davis, C S, England
a Mr W H Cumming, Dhurumtar
a Surg Londrum, Deolali
a Lieut C R Stavelly, Rifle Brigade
Lieut H H Stileman
Mr C Mertens
Mr R Skyles
Mrs Ames
Mr and Mrs C Lewis
Mr and Mrs Grainger
a Capt and Mrs Bowman
a Capt W H D Rich, Ms Staff Corps, Belgaum
a Capt and Mrs O'Sullivan, R E, Quetta
a Capt L H Prioleau, Manchester, Meerut
Major P Jurvis
a Lieut A W Booth, North Fus
a Mr Holland Burne
a Mr J M Harper, R E
Mr J North, Raipur
a Mr and Hon'ble Mrs Marshall
a Dr and Mrs Grant
a Lieut Row, Manchester, Roorkee
Rev and Mrs Robert Boyd, Barsad
a Rev W Beatty, Surat
a Rev G P Taylor "
a Rev J Shillidy "
a Miss McKee "
a Mr and Mrs E T Prattnam, Colombo
Mr Silvado, Bombay
Mr Cairea, Bombay
a Col and Mrs Burton, Norfolk Regt, Burma
a Lt and Mrs P Trevor, Norfolk Regt, Burma
a Miss Gordon, Burma
a Mrs E M Thruston, Burma
a Mr T O'Connor, Bombay
Rev and Mrs Muller, Jabalpur
a Mr F Gladow, Thana
Mr J Reid, Calcutta
a Mr F Armfield, Calcutta
a Mr and Mrs Fitzmaurice, CS, Poona
a Mr and Mrs T E Kennedy, Chicago
a Capt J H Ensor, 1st Lanc, Bangalore
Dr and Mrs Grayfoot, Bombay
Mr A Junkerstott, Bombay
Mr R W R Birch "
Mr F Lamb, IM "
Mr F Pickard, IM "
Mr T Walker "
Mr A Conley "
Mr F Place "
Mr B Schnabel "
Mr J Heyn "
Mr W Barrett, IM "
Mr C Flor "
Mr W Jacob, 16th Bo Inf, Bombay
Mr P Lodder, Bombay
Mr J Nicholas "
Mr W N Creswell "
Mr A Carduo "
Dr Burns "
Mr W Hawkins "
Mr A Corrodi "
Mrs and Miss Fluerie "

Residents left during the week marked thus (a).

No exact date has been fixed for the termination of the boundary work which Mr. Ney Elias is engaged upon beyond the Salween, but as the rains begin in March the party will probably be back at Fort Stedman by the 1st of April. The Siamese authorities, a contemporary remarks, seem quite to have misunderstood the position, or their officials on the Salween have misinterpreted the orders received from Bangkok ; otherwise no formal display of force would have been made when Mr. Archer crossed the Salween at the Tsangle Ferry, and proceeded to examine the debateable land to the eastward. The Siamese officer who attempted to bar his way by drawing his men across the road, never seems to have meant to risk an actual collision, and he contented himself with a protest when his soldiers were pushed out of the way by Mr. Archer's escort. He doubtless forwarded a startling account to head-quarters of the persistent action of the foreigners, but there was really no harm done. The exploration from the Tsangle Ferry up the Pai River resulted, we believe, in the old boundary marks being discovered well to the eastward, which would seem to show that the Siamese have encroached upon territory which belonged to the Eastern Kareuni chiefs. Further exploration to the north beyond Sadaw will probably also prove that Siam has seized land belonging to the Shan States beyond the Salween.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

"R. A." SCOTCH WHISKEY. A fresh shipment of this VERY OLD Whiskey has just been received from Page and Sandeman, by their Bombay Agents—PHIPSON & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perosbaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

PIANOS thoroughly renovated and tuned by Professional Europeans, at moderate rate MARCKS & Co., Limited.

CRICKET.—The largest stock of CRICKET KIT, is only kept by PARAKH and Co., (opposite Singer's Sewing Machines) 18, Church Gate Street.

OUR TEA SET, of 27 pieces, for Rs. 6-14 has become a general favourite. All who see it like it. Any broken pieces may be replaced for a mere trifle. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

RIPON HOTEL MAHABLESHWAR.— Mr. Geo. Owen Dunn, C. E, says:—"I have been much pleased with the Proprietor's endeavour to make every one comfortable. He tries particularly to make his Cuisine acceptable, and has a very good *chef*."

HOUSE FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, WANTED by a British Officer by middle of March. Address "HOMELESS," care of this office.

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED NURSE to take charge of 2 children and an infant. Ayah kept. Apply stating terms to "C.," care of this Office.

BOOT TRADE—WANTED.—A thoroughly experienced CUTTER, none but Competent Europeans need apply.—R. GRIFFIN & Co., Military Saddlers, Harness and Boot Makers, Rawal Pindi.

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory warranted cheap, Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold, Best London make. Front Stud et, Rs. 3; Collar Stud, Rs. 1-8; Links, Rs. 11 per pair—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY FINE ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION. PICTURES received, framed, exhibited, and returned. Framing executed by experienced workmen. The greatest care taken in the unpacking and repacking of Pictures. Pictures will be framed according to the Society's Rules. Charges moderate. B. F. Art Gallery. D. B. DINSHAW & Co.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents, (Established 1871,) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED.—The new Improved Patent Aristons with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 45.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles, Bicycles &c., of the finest make, with all the latest improvements.—H. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 1,000 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road, opposite Bombay Club.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION—Economical management, facilitating most moderate rates of premia, together with complete security. Agents—C. H. B. FORBES and Co. 3, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

WREATHS and CROSSES of Fresh Flowers, Imperishable Wreaths, and Wreaths of Solid Porcelain, of most exquisite production.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona.

BUNGALOW TO LET, with Furniture, close to Sea-shore, opposite to Scottish Schools, Mahim. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJI DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

BREACH CANDY.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE, to let from 1st April 1890. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY, Ld.—FOR SALE, 2 Sizing Machines 16 Fly-wheel Segments, 2 Second-motion Pinions, a Second-motion Shaft, and 27 sets of Economiser pipes. Can be seen at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

REQUIRED—An EXPERIENCED PUBLIC WORKS SUPERVISOR. Salary Rs. 50 to 75 according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to STATE KARBHARI, Janjira.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "West Wood" "Park Hall," "Reay Villa," "Race View," and many other bungalows of, from 2 to 6 bedrooms, Com: ex: views. Particulars Apply to Mr. CURSETJEE DADABHOY, Ripon Hotel.

REQUIRED, an ASSISTANT MATHEMATICAL TEACHER a European, Catholic and University Graduate. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 and free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to The Revd JAMES DOOGAN, Principal St. George's College, Manor House, Mussoorie, N-W.P.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillip and Co., at Re. 1 each.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS—Regulia, Bee Hive and Havana, at Rs. 2, 1-14 and 1-12 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected Dindigal Tobacco, and all lovers of Genuine Trichy should give them a trial.—DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE
SKATING RINK,
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC,

Evening, 5 to 7-30. 8 annas...Night, 8-30 to 11, Re. 1.
Tuesday's Evening, Re. 1 ...Night, 8 annas.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, THE 12TH INSTANT, the Rink has been rented for Rs. 500 to MR. RIDGELY, who will give a LADIES' INVITATION SKATING PARTY. Tickets for admission and Skates on WEDNESDAY NIGHT will be presented FREE on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Mornings, to all Lady Patrons of the Rink.

Gentlemen will be charged usual price.

GET YOUR COSTUMES READY
FOR THE
LAST GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
and BON BON PARTY,
Under the old management.
and GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to
MR. A. N. RIDGELY, THE CHAMPION SKATER,
who leaves for Brindisi and London on the 14th inst.

THURSDAY, FEB. 13TH.

Calcium and Electric Lights will be profusely employed to render the scene of the Grand March of Costumed Skaters one of the Most Brilliant and Beautiful Sights ever witnessed in India.

Rs. 600 IN PRIZES TO BE GIVEN,

For the Handsomest Costumes, Most Original Costumes, Best Sustained Characters, Most Graceful Skaters &c.

☞ ONLY THOSE IN FANCY DRESS WILL BE ALLOWED TO SKATE.

MONSTER PROGRAMME OF RACES &c.
8-30 to 10, GENERAL SKATING.
10 o'clock.—One Mile AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.
10-10.—SIMMONS v. RIDGELY—HALF MILE.
FOR THE SHORT DISTANCE CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.
10-15—BICYCLE v. SKATES. Mr. Derry on a Safety, and Mr. RIDGELY Skating One Mile.
10-20—Mr SIMMONS in the Most Difficult Exhibition known to Professionals—Skating on Trucks, ordinary Skates minus the real wheels.
10-30—Mr. RIDGELY will race ALL COMERS, one at a time, half a mile each; each man allowed a quarter lap start.
10-45—GRAND MARCH, after which, General Skating till 12.
ADMISSION, Rs. 2, 3 and 4.—SKATES FREE.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

JUST arrived at Bombay, a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of Upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected, opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba.

S. N. KOYAJI'S
AID TO THE STUDY OF ALGEBRA
With solutions of the Bombay Previous
Examination Papers (from 1876 up to date).
Price Rs. 3—Full cloth.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair Share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed,

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A GRAVES.
DENTAL SURGEON.
HAS REMOVED
from Medows Street to
ESPLANADE ROAD.
(next to National Bank of India)
and Malabar Hill Road.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

FOR SALE,
BEST WHITNEY BLANKETS,
GUARANTEED PURE WOOL,
In White or Scarlet, and in various sizes.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS
AND BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri. These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

BANJO TUITION.
PROFESSOR NOTT BARNES
TEACHES THE BANJO,
By his original and highly successful method from Music
PROSPECTUSES AT
MESSRS. ROSE and Co.
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ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
The CHEAPEST material ever offered,
from the BEST makers,

		Rs.
BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)..	800
Do. do.	10 „ „ do.	500
EDISON do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...	400
GRAMME do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
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GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE „ 1 anna „

F. FISCHER & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.

REUTER'S financial telegram of last evening reports a decline of 1-16d. in the price of Bar Silver in London at 44⅜d. per oz., which is confirmed through other channels; Rupee Securities, however still remained at £69¾ for Fours, and £71⅝ for 4½ per cents. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower at 97½; though no indication of increased tightness in the Money Market is given by the quoted rates of discount which came unchanged. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 107¼. The Indian Council allotted 2 lakhs of Wire Transfers on Bombay at 1s. 5 9-32d; and 4¾ lakhs on Calcutta, and 2¾ on Madras at 1s. 5¼d., the lower rate being the same as was obtained on Friday. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 87⅞; Exchange in London was 3 centimes higher, at fcs. 25·31½.

In General Produce, the only change advised is an advance of 3d. in the price of Bombay Linseed on the spot at 43s. 3d. per quarter, *ex* quay, Rapeseed and Wheat being quite unaltered in position and value. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the the United Kingdom yesterday was greater by 120,000 quarters than the previous Friday's estimate, at 1,880,000 quarters.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet again, all round, yesterday the total sales having again reached only 7,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. The price of spot Mid-Americans remained at 6d. per lb., and quotations for East Indian Cotton come unchanged, but American arrivals were 1-16d. higher in all positions, from 5 61-64d. in the nearest, to 6 1-16d. in the most distant. The day's Imports were *nil*. The Manchester market had been easier. Liverpool closed quiet again this afternoon, the day's sales having aggregated only 5,000 bales, including 500 Surats, but both spot and arrival prices were quite unchanged. The Imports were 23,000 bales.

A marked diminution in the volume of business passing in Liverpool, is disclosed by the usual weekly statistics wired by Reuter, the advance in prices having had the usual effect of curtailing the operations of the trade. The total Sales for the week ending yesterday were 25,000 bales less than during the previous six days, at 34,000 bales; while the amount taken by the trade and forwarded was 31,000 bales smaller at 101,000 bales. The total Stock, as will be seen from the figures which we give below, had reached over a million bales, and as it stood yesterday was 319,000 bales heavier than this time last year, and 131,000 greater than at the same time in 1888. The Stock of East Indian Cotton was 5,000 bales less than it was last week at 93,000 bales. The total visible supply had fallen off by 70,000 bales since the previous estimate; but there were still 220,000 bales more in sight than at the same time last year, and about the same quantity as in 1888. Of East Indian Cotton the visible supply had increased by 17,000 bales; and was 59,000 bales greater than in 1889, and 132,000 bales more than in the previous year, on the same date. The spot price of Mid.-American was 1-16d. lower than the quotation of a week ago, while in Arrivals there had been a decline of 1-16d to 5-64d per lb; but ready Cotton was ⅜d per lb dearer than on the corresponding date last year, and ½d above the rate ruling in 1888; and it will be noticed that the difference between Americans and Dholleras was yesterday 7-16d greater than it was a year ago.

An advance of 3-16d took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday at 11 3-16 cents; and May Futures were 16 points higher, at 11·26 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 21,000 bales, making the figures for the week larger than for the corresponding week in 1889, and much in excess of those in the year before; the total arrival since the season opened having been 480,000 bales in excess of last year's, and 367,000 bales more than in 1888 to the same date. The total quantity in sight yesterday was 6,360,000 bales compared with 6,020,000 bales visible last Friday. To-day's message from New York makes May Futures 9 points lower, at 11·17 cents, but quotes the spot price unchanged. The Receipts at the Ports were 17·000 bales, going against 21·000 bales last year and 14·000 bales in the year preceeding.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	140,000	124,000	98,000
„ exports to U. K.	67,000	87,000	74,000
„ „ Continent	44,000	41,000	37,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	5,050,000	4,570,000	4,683,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,656,000	1,824,000	1,913,000
„ „ to Continent do.	1,613,000	1,323,000	1,299,000
„ Stock in the Ports	667,000	897,000	905,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 7th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	3,020,000	2,800,020	3,016,160
„ „ Surats	361,000	302,400	328,800

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,010,000	691,350	878,960
„ London	14,000	4,000	27,000
American afloat	160,000	161,000	260,000
East Indian „	25,000	68,000	27,000
	1,209,000	924,350	1,192,960
Price of Mid.-Americans	6d.	5⅝d.	5½d.
„ Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.	4¼d.	4 7-16d.
Difference	1 5-16d.	⅜d.	1 1-16d.

Notwithstanding the strong tenor of the news to hand from America this morning, our market, influenced more by the quiet state of things in Liverpool, has shown no increase of animation today, and though the feeling has been firm, prices, with the exception of an advance of Re. 1 per candy in rates for Broach, are unaltered. There has been rather more enquiry for Bengals, and about 1,000 bales of that growth have changed hands at Rs. 180-2 per candy, the only other purchases of new Cotton reported being a few hundred bales of Dhulia, at Rs. 197-200, and Barsee at Rs. 226, besides a small lot of Mowa at Rs. 227. Some old Dharwar was also taken at Rs. 203, and Veerumgaum at Rs. 162-70 per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been much more inquiry in this market from shippers to-day, and a considerable business has transpired; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have continued in limited request for export, and transactions have still been upon only a moderate scale. The tone of the market is steady however, and previous quotations are repeated all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,715	bales.
Wheat	7,996	cwts.
Linseed	3,210	„
Rapeseed	2,968	„
Gingelly	4,539	„
Ground Nuts	7,395	„
Castor Seed	1,195	„

FREIGHTS keep firm; but there is more tonnage offering at the higher rates, and shippers are taking room for their immediate wants only.

EXCHANGE has been quiet, and for a short time 1s. 5 7-16d. was available on one direction for ready three months' sight Credits. 1-5⅜ was obtained for the last mail of February, and 1s. 5 5-16d. for all March, 1s. 5⅛d. for the first half, and 1s. 5 3-32d. for the second half of April. 1s. 5 1-16 and 1s. 5d. was offered for May, and 1s. 4⅞ for June-July delivery. Bank Telegraphic, for March transfer, was quoted at 1s. 5d. The following were the closing ready rates.

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 5¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		...1s. 5 3-16d. to 7-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		...1s. 5 11-32d.	„
Credits	do.	...1s. 5 15-32d.	„
Francs	do.	...1·84¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at a decline of ⅛ per cent. on yesterday's final rates; but the market gained strength as the day advanced, and from 98¼, the cash price of Fours advanced to 98½, at which it closed, while for the March settlement a proportionate advance was established, 4½ per cents. are still nominally quoted at par.

SHARES have been neglected to-day on all lines, and beyond a decline of Rs. 5 per share in Jamshed Manufacturing shares at Rs. 280, and an advance of Rs. 10 on Treacher and Co., at 1,100, we have no alteration to make in our list this evening, rates generally being steady at our previous quotations.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DE SAONE—February 8, at Worlee, the wife of Mr. G. de Saone, of Bombay, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SETT—February 9, Mr. Cursetjee Maneckjee Sett, at his family residence Girgaum House, opposite the Portuguese Church, Girgaum. His remains will be carried to the Tower of Silence this (Monday) afternoon at 3 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

APPLEBY—January 19, at Sreenagar, Kashmir, the wife of Arthur Dawkins Appleby, of a daughter.

BIGG-WITHER—January 31, at Gorakhpur, N-W P, the wife of Thomas P Bigg-Wither, Resident Engineer, B and N-W Railway, of a son.

SHERIDAN—February 1, at Cawnpore, the wife of F H Sheridan, P W D, of a son.

THOMSON—January 31, at Sathgao Tea Estate, Sylhet, the wife of Robert Thomson, of a daughter.

TOKER—February 6, at Allan Bank, Simla, the wife of Colonel A C Toker, C B, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DUNN—ERSKINE—February 5, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev Welbore MacCarthy, assisted by the Rev G T Dennis, M A, Robert Henry William Dunn, Captain, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, youngest son of the late Major-General William Dunn, of Inglewood, Hungerford, Berks, to Catherine Constance Selina, only daughter of Colonel George Elphinstone Erskine, Bombay Cavalry, Commissioner of Kumaon.

McNEILL—TAYLOR—January 30, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev W F Armstrong, D Currin McNeill, to Annie Florence Taylor.

TIPTON—BALDING—January 29, at All Souls Church, Fatehgarh, by the Rev J J B Cockin, of Cawnpore, William John Tipton, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr G Balding, of Fatehgarh.

DEATHS.

HILL—January 30, at Dehrah, Lieutenant-Colonel G M D Hill, retired list Indian Army, late 20th P I, aged 45 years.

LOWTHER—January 16, at 6, Bramerton Street, Chelsea, Newton Ernest, 2nd son of John Lowther, of Howrah, Bengal, aged 24 years.

MANNERS—February 3, at Ilmasnugger Factory, Tirhoot, of croup, Gladys, only daughter of Herbert and Emmie Manners, aged 5 years

MORGAN—January 26, at Saharunpur, Jos Morgan, Esq. retired Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Saharunpur, aged 77 years and 5 months.

SIMMONS—January 27, at Howrah, India, Elizabeth Valmina Simmons, relict of the late John Simmons, of Wexford Ireland, aged 73 years, 1 month and 4 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1890.

THE rumours that were rife at the close of the dinner given by the members of the European Civil Services at Calcutta to Mr. Henry S. King, M.P., were to some extent confirmed by a telegram received shortly before his departure by Mr. King from the President of the Calcutta Association, to the effect that the Secretary of State for India had offered 1s. 8d. for the rupee as the minimum rate at which pensions in future should be paid. It was stated in the telegram that the news, though not more than semi-official, was given on very high authority, and therefore it may be accepted as substantially correct. Whether such a compromise will be favourably accepted by a majority of the Services remains to be seem, but it does not appear from the telegram to have been received with much favour in Calcutta. We shall not trench on the ground covered by the Official Secrets Bill if we disclose that a compromise of 1s. 9d. as a minimum has recently been suggested to the Viceroy as a fair rate. It may be that the extra penny is the difference which causes dissatisfaction, or it may be that the compromise has not been offered to all departments alike, so on this point further news must be awaited. It is well known that a despatch has been received from the Secretary of State, dealing with the subject of the Service grievances, and this, no doubt, is the source of the information. That the Secretary of State has been at last induced to consider the subject is a matter of congratulation, and it may not be going too far to say that the dinners given and meetings held in India since the arrival of Mr. King, M.P., have had a direct influence in official quarters. The Government of India is believed to have been somewhat sceptical as to the depth and width of the discontent amongst its officers, but recent proceedings have probably removed this disbelief. We will not pause to consider how far the indifference of this Presidency in general, and the supineness of Bombay in particular, may have contributed towards the delay and difficulty. Bombay at least, in welcoming Mr. King, set the ball a rolling, and the agitation has now received such a vast increase of vitality that the life of the movement should never be allowed to languish. It is somewhat doubtful whether the grievances will ever be allowed by the Government at home, if they can help it, to be brought up again before the House of Commons. The movement has now been promised so much supports that the chance of being left in a minority will not be risked by the Secretary of State for India in the present somewhat unstable state of politics. But a compromise on the exchange question will by no means remove the whole of the grievances complained of. To many members of the Services the length of service and the leave rules questions are of equal, if not of more importance, and if the exchange question has been pushed to the forefront it is because it is a more common meeting ground for all Departments, and because it is the only question in which men now retired and who, more or less, control the Home Committee, have any interest. Rumours of secession from the common cause by particular departments have given rise to much anxiety heretofore, and have undoubtedly weakened the line of battle. It has always been feared that Government would detach departments, and by treating them in detail defeat the general mass. And we fear the same result if compromises are effected on each question separately. It will not do for the exchange question to be treated by itself, and no attempt made to deal with the length of service and leave questions at the same time. Human nature has its weaknesses, and the associations will soon discover that if a minimum rate be accepted, and the exchange question settled apart from the others, their subscribers amongst the favoured schedulists will disappear from the ranks. Considering that it is the width and depth of the agitation that appears likely to cause the success of the movement, it must be remembered that to those members whom the Service and leave questions are of importance, will be due much of the success, when obtained, on the exchange question.

Now that civilisation is bursting like a flood upon the Dark Continent, and Christian nations are ready to fly at each other's throats for the honour of replacing the slave trade by trade conducted on the highest principles of morality, it is strange to come upon the statement made not so many years since by an English Prime Minister to an Archbishop, that "this slavery business is all a pack of nonsense." In Lord Melbourne's Papers, just published by Longmans, there is a note taken from Archbishop Whateley's "Table Talk," giving his opinion on the matter in a few trenchant phrases. In a letter to Lord John Russell, written in Windsor Castle on September 3, 1838, the Prime Minister set forth his views, not indeed with greater clearness, but with more amplitude, giving reasons for letting the peculiar institution of Africa severely alone, instead of entering upon a crusade in what appeared to him to be a perfectly futile attempt to make the leopard change his spots. "It is impossible," said the distinguished statesman, "not to feel and expect that religion, morality, law, eloquence, and cruisers will all be ineffectual when opposed to a profit of cent. per cent., and more. While a slave can be purchased in Africa for a few beads, a yard or two of red cloth, a bad gun, and sold elsewhere for a hundred or a hundred and fifty pounds, it will not be very easy to prevent his being bought and sold." As a matter of fact the African slave trade was only effectually checked when political pressure and the growth of a healthier public spirit closed one after the other the most profitable foreign markets for slaves. The present schemes for occupying posts in the interior of Africa, and civilising the continent, to which so many Powers stand committed, are not new. Sir T. F. Buxton in the "Slave Trade and its Remedy," published more than half a century ago, proposed that plan of campaign, and her Majesty's first Prime Minister, writing from the young Queen's Palace, set himself very seriously to point out to the leader of the House of Commons that the obstacles to the course proposed were many and obvious. In the first place there was the expense, and the wars and contests in which we should be involved. Then there would be the great loss of human life; whatever might be said, in those countries a larger proportion of white men die than live. The jealousy and hostility of all Africa would be aroused, Mahomedans and idolators being already greatly angered and alarmed by the aggression of the French in Algiers. This forecast has been justified to the letter. A few months since we spoke, on the authority of Sir Samuel Baker, of the widespread feeling of alarm which was evident throughout the whole of Africa, consequent on the aggression of the Christian Powers at different points; a common fear was, in the opinion of that observer, the true cause of the movement of resistance which was noticeable at points thousands of miles apart. Lord Melbourne's prescience did not fail him when he enumerated as one of the elements to be taken into consideration before engaging in such an onerous undertaking as Buxton recommended —half a century in advance of Cardinal Lavigerie—the jealousy of other nations, who would be sure to misconceive our motives. "These," Lord Melbourne declared, "will no more believe that we go there principally for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade than we should believe it of Russia if she were to allege such a motive for the establishment of ports and stations in countries which do not belong to her." These opinions on the slave trade, says Lord Melbourne's biographer, Mr. Lloyd C. Sanders, are those of common sense. He adds that they probably are more serious than the declarations which shocked Dr. Whateley: "I say, Archbishop, what do you think I'd have done about this slavery business if I'd had my own way? I'd have done nothing at all! I'd have left it all alone. It's all a pack of nonsense! Always have been slaves in the most civilised countries; the Greeks and Romans had slaves; however, they *would* have their fancy, and so we've abolished slavery; but its great folly." What would King Leopold of Belgium say to this? Or Mr. Stanley? Carlyle would only have objected to Lord Melbourne's view of the case that it rested chiefly on the difficulty and the danger of attempting to put down slavery; the philosopher of Craigenputtuck thought it was a distinctly good thing—good for Quashee and good for those who knew how to profit by Quashee's free labour—that Quashee should be taught the sinfulness of idleness by the persuasive application of good honest cowhide.

It must be admitted that there was abundant justification for Lord Melbourne's scepticism as to the possibility of civilizing Africa by means of European posts in the interior, the communications with which must be kept up at an immense waste of human life. It is perfectly true that the white man has not hitherto been able to live and thrive in Africa. The attempt to plant Africa with white colonies is not now being made for the first time. All such efforts have ended in failure. The Aryan and the Semitic Races have alike been baffled by the peculiarities of the soil and the climate; the negroes alone have increased and multiplied in vast regions which, had the conditions been at all similar to those previously in Asia, in Europe, in America, or in Australia, would have been certainly occupied and held by the vigorous races which overran the rest of the earth's surface. The Romans, the Greeks, the Vandals, the Portuguese, the Spaniards, and the Dutch, have all tried to make permanent settlements on the continent, but they have all alike been baffled in the long run. The Arabs have been relatively more successful, but they have not succeeded in establishing themselves permanently in any fertile tract. They are nomads, leading a precarious existence in the deserts abandoned to them by the black races. The French hold Algeria by military tenure, and we have established colonies in the comparatively temperate region in the extreme south, but there is very little prospect of their expanding into self-sufficing States like their Australian and American congeners. In the Cape region drought follows the track of the white colonists, who cut down the forests for shelter and fuel. This is one ascertained cause of the continual migration northward of the Boer and the British settler alike. The latter is now anxiously pressing on to the countries watered by the Zambesi. In that region the Portuguese effected settlements two centuries ago; the remains of strong fortresses and large churches are still extant. There is something very pathetic in the reference to these ruins by which it is sought to deter Lord Salisbury from insisting that another white race shall try what can be done to "civilize" that alternation of malarious swamp and jungle. The Portuguese, whose representatives, racial or religious, exist along the Malabar Coast, have disappeared from these Zambesi lands. Is it likely that the children of a more northern clime than Portugal will survive where they perished? It is true that travellers descant with enthusiasm on the salubrity of the uplands where, it is said, Europeans can live in the enjoyment of perfect health. The same hopes have been entertained with respect to the Himalayas and the Nilgiris; but the experiment of colonising the salubrious Indian mountains with men of white race has never seemed worth the making. Granted that white women and children can exist in the temperate air of the hills, either in India or Africa, there still remains the problem of finding means of subsistence on mountain plateaus isolated above unhealthy plains and at a great distance from the sea. How are they to get their living? By agriculture, by flocks and herds, by mining, by manufactures or by commerce? The mountain site does not anywhere lend itself to the requirements of a large population. The African savage finds in the regions round Lake Nyassa all the conditions favourable to his animal development. Mr. Catherill, who lived among the natives in those parts some twenty years ago, states that in the perfection of all perceptive bodily faculties they are immeasurably superior to Europeans, though in force of character they are quite inferior. In endurance and power of sustained exertion they surpass the white race. He gives as an instance of their staying power the fact that on one occasion they rowed a boat with ten foot oars against a head wind and a chopping sea for twenty-five hours continously, never stopping or quitting their seats, but subsisting on handfuls of rice handed round to them as they laboured against the gale. They can carry eighty pounds on their heads for ten hours through swamps and jungles. Evidently this race is suited to its environment. Can it be induced to labour for daily wages for European employers? If so, Carlyle's methods will be superfluous. The African has never risen to the conception of work as a duty which he owes to strangers anxious to make a profit out of his labour with or without payment. The problem of African material development may find its easiest solution in another direction. The abundant labour of India might find within the sphere reserved to British influence a field which it could fertilise. In Zanzibar before the German encroachment a large Indian community had settled, to the great advantage of the local population. In Natal also Asiatic settlers constitute a considerable element of the non-African population. They are, for the most part, industrious, and thriving, giving no umbrage either to the aboriginal inhabitants or to the white settlers. The victims of the recent troubles in Zanzibar are building themselves new homes in Mombassa, where they will probably become the nucleus of a Hindu immigration. The Government of Bombay would do well to watch over the interests of these settlers, who for the most part belong to Western India, and have relatives and friends and business connections in Bombay, Surat, or Cutch. A little judicious bottle-holding would smooth the path of these pioneers of commerce on the African coast, and would enable them to open up the interior in the course of time to European enterprize, bringing in its train railways and the telegraph.

THE young Duke d'Orleans, whose arrest in Paris under somewhat dramatic circumstances is announced to-day, is the son of the Comte de Paris, and will be remembered by many in India as the young Prince Henri d'Orleans who came on a visit to India a year or two since, and was for a time attached to a British Regiment, the 60th Rifles we believe, at Chakrata. Since then he has been travelling in Central Asia, and can only recently have returned to France, when his attempt to enlist in a French regiment in an assumed name brought him within the meshes of the Law against Pretenders. He is not the first of his house who has assumed a disguise in order to serve his country, for an eminent member of the family of Orleans fought in the ranks, under the name of Robert LeFort, during the Franco-Prussian war. But now the case is widely different, and we cannot be astonished at the decision of the Government vigorously to apply the law. That the Republic is not absolutely intolerant of the Orleans Princes as such, may be inferred from the willingness, with which it lately relaxed the law so as to allow the return to France of the Duke d'Aumale. The loyalty of that estimable Prince has never been doubted. He is known to have protested strenuously against the action of the Comte de Paris in allying his cause at the last general election with that of the Boulangists. But for the action of the Comte de Paris at that time, M. Tirard's Government might have been more tolerant of the young Duke d'Orleans' attempt to evade the law. a not very formidable thing in itself it is true, but one of which a Government which respected itself, and which had no weak impulses towards forgiveness, was bound to take notice.

OUR readers will be sorry to hear of a melancholy accident which happened to Serjeant Atkinson, Serjeant-at-law, at his residence yesterday morning. The venerable and learned gentleman was taken to the European General Hospital, and was last night lying in a critical condition.

LORD HARRIS holds the commission of a Major in the East Mounted Rifles, a position which he has decided to hold during his five years in this country. This is good news for the Bombay Light Horse in particular, and Volunteers in general, observes the Lahore military paper, as his lordship may be expected to take a deep interest in the extension and welfare of the Indian Volunteers.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS and General Chesney, as the framers of the rules under the Cantonments Act, will be pleased to learn from the *Bombay Guardian* that the promoters of that measure "love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil."

THE death of Mr. Robert Knight, of the *Statesman and Friend of India*, writes the *Bombay Gardian*, has called forth, as might have been expected, many expressions of sympathy and sorrow from the Natives as well as the European community. We are thankful to see that his place is to be filled by his sons, Mr. Paul Knight and Mr. Robert Knight. In an editorial on the subject, they set forth their manifesto, which augurs well that the paper will be kept on the old lines. The new editors say, "No man can usefully edit any English journal in India who does not sympathise with the people, and certainly no man should attempt to conduct a journal with such traditions as those of the *Statesman and Friend of India*, who does not share Robert Knight's views or who is not convinced of the truth of Christianity and desirous to see its people partakers of its faith. . . . . Under any other circumstances, we should shrink from accepting such a post, so little qualified do we feel to fill it. But we are conscious of having been gently driven in to it by Him who will fill us with the necessary courage and who will not fail us when we need support."

THE dacoits in more than one district in Burma, says the *Pioneer*, have a wholesome dread of a certain indefatigable civil officer who was recently singled out for a decoration by the Government of India for good work done in connection with the pacification of the country. His pursuit of lawless bands is peculiar but effective, for he does not hesitate to follow up single-handed any particular leader upon whose track he has come. An admiring friend describing one of these chases, thus relates how success is gained:—"If the dacoit takes to the jungles, so does X.; if he travels twenty miles, his pursuer does the same; if the fugitive stops to snatch a meal of bad rice, X halts to eat worse and, finally, if the man turns to fight, X. fights and —kills him!" His name is now one to conjure with in parts which were once full of lawless characters, and a Boh has but to know that the magistrate himself is following him, to surrender at once while his life is yet safe.

THE Director of Land Records and Agriculture in Burma has recently issued a report, in which he discusses the various degrees of danger to be anticipated from famine in the different districts of Lower Burma. From this report it appears that Burma is exempt from an evil to which every part of India is more or less subject. Mr. Hall considers that the whole of Lower Burma is absolutely secure against actual famine, but there are a few outlying tracts where, owing to the difficulty of transport, a failure of the crops may lead to more or less severe distress. Most of the districts, however, produce more food than is needed for local consumption, while the remaining tracts are for the most part easily supplied from elsewhere.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE DUC D'ORLEANS ARRESTED IN PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 8.

The Duc d'Orleans entered Paris disguised yesterday, and offered to join the army.

Being recognised, the Duc was arrested under the Pretenders' Law.

The incident has produced the greatest excitement.

PARIS, Feb. 9.

The Government has decided to prosecute the Duc d'Orleans with the utmost rigour of the law.

THE PLOT AGAINST PRINCE FERDINAND.

OFFICERS SECRETLY EXECUTED.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

A Bucharest telegram says that Major Panitza and four other officers, arrested in connection with the discovered plot against Prince Ferdinand and his Ministers, were secretly executed on Thursday.

THE BARRACOUTA EXPLOSION.

A third man has died from the effects of the injuries he received on board the new cruiser Barracouta, owing to the explosion of one of her boilers.

THE LABOUR STRIKES.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The labourers have abandoned the idea of a fresh strike.

THE BRAZILIAN REPUBLIC.

A mob at Rio de Janeiro asked General Fonseca to assume the dictatorship of Brazil.

The General did not reply, and the Police dispersed the mob.

PRINCE FERDINAND.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.

Prince Ferdinand at Sofia on Tuesday offered to abdicate.

The Cabinet however declined to listen to any such proposal.

LORD HARRIS'S MEDICAL ADVISER.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Surgeon-Major Findlay owing to illness has been compelled to resign his appointment as medical officer to Lord Harris.

The Governor-elect has, therefore, nominated Dr. Martin for the post.

OBITUARY.

Cardinal Pecci, brother of his Holiness Pope Leo XIII.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DUC D'ORLEANS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 7.

The Comte de Paris has abdicated his claims as head of the Royal house of France in favour of the Duke of Orleans, who is reported to have arrived in Paris with a manifesto which he will issue to the people.

Later.

The Duke of Orleans was arrested here this tevening.

PARIS, Feb. 8.

The abdication of the Comte de Paris is declared to be untrue, as also the report that he Duke of Orleans would issue a manifesto. The Duke of Orleans applied to be enrolled in the French army, and the matter was referred to M. Freycinet, to whom he wrote declaring that he was of age, and wished to serve like other Frenchmen. He was, he said, aware that he was debarred from taking rank, but could not be forbidden from serving as a common soldier. On the strength of the above the Government ordered his arrest. The Duke's family are ignorant as to his intentions.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The Bombay Mails of the 24th January reached Brindisi to-day.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 9.

The annual Financial Statement will be presented to the Council on March 21, and discussion upon it will take place on the 28th.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

The Commander-in-Chief is still detained at Umballa by the consequences of the strain which he suffered from the plunging of a restive horse. It is now more than a week since the accident happened,

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The report of the Select Committee on the Indian Railway Bill will be laid before the Legislative Council on Friday next. Its consideration will be delayed for a month, the Bill being probably brought up and finally passed on March 13.

THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Sir Charles Elliott will leave Calcutta to-morrow, to go over the northern section of the Bengal-Nagpur line. He will be accompanied by Sir A. Rendel. General Strachey remains in Calcutta till the end of the current month, and after a cirtous route, leaves Bombay for England in the middle of March.

THE ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM.

The English eleven made 229 in its second innings against Lucknow, and the latter only scored 60, leaving Mr. Vernon's team winners by 123 runs.

SIR EDWARD BUCK.

Sir Edward Buck has returned to Calcutta. The results of his visits to Gwalior, Berar, and Coorg, regarding the operations requisite for the survey and settlement of those territories, will probably be the acceptance of the system so successfully carried out by Mr. Fuller in the Central Provinces.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION IN JUNAGHAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGHAD, Feb. 9.

A large gathering was held here last evening at the Mohobat Madressa, Mr. Lely, Political Agent, presided. After the principal, Molvi Ashrafali, M.A., had read the annual report, and the boys had recited a few selected pieces in English, Gujerati, and Persian, Mrs. Lely, at the request of his Highness the Nawab Saheb, distributed prizes to the successful students. The teaching staff, among whom is Mr. Abdulgani, our new Mahomedan graduate, was introduced to Mr. Lely by the Devan Saheb Haridas Veharidas, and the meeting dispersed amidst loud cheers.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Feb. 9.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught arrived yesterday morning, the parade of troops held for his inspection, consisting of the 18th Hussars, commanded by Colonel Hugh Gough, Horse Artillery, the Elephant Battery, under Majors Eden and Western, and the 7th and 9th N. I., under Colonels Greeg and Proudfoot. His Royal Highness greatly praised the troops on the precision of their movements and firing, and warmly congratulated General Gillespie, C.B., on the excellent and effective discipline he had maintained in the district. In the afternoon H. R. H. the Duke inspected the lines and horses of the British Cavalry, and also the hospital. In the evening he was pleased to receive a deputation and the address from Lodge "Malwa," the members of which were introduced to his Royal Highness by the Rev. Mr. A. H. Etty, the District Grand Chaplain of Bombay, under the English Constitution. The Duke replied suitably and at some length. His Royal Highness was also pleased on this occasion to graciously accept a copy of the sermon preached by the rev. gentleman on last St. John's Day, it being a sketch of the ideal mason, founded on St. Paul's perfect picture of charity. The Duke left this morning for Poona.

POONA SKY-RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 9.

SECOND DAY.—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

First Race.—"The Parvatti Cup" (open) Rs. 400. A handicap for all galloways 13·3 and under, Maidens of the day that have started on the 1st day and all others. Distance.—½ mile.

Mr Benn's g a p Frivolity, 11st 9lbs, Capt Hanwell... 1
Aga Jungi Shah's b a b Success, 11st 9lbs, Mr. Kempton 2
Mr Edward's b a p Pat, 9st 12lbs, Owner........ 3

Second Race.—"The Arab Selling Race" (open) Rs. 199. A selling race for all Arabs; those entered to be sold for Rs. 600, to carry 11·7; 4lbs added or deducted for every Rs. 50 above or under that price. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Aga Jungi Shah's g a h Cost Price, 9st 11lbs, Rs. 300, Mr Kempton........ 1
Mr McCartie's b a h Tom Jones, 8st 5lbs, Rs. 50, Suggun 2
Mr McGregor's b a g Recovery, 9st 3lbs, Rs. 200, Native........ 3

Third Race.—"The Ghorpoorie Cup" (open) Rs. 500. A handicap for all Arabs and C B's Maidens of the day that have started on the 1st day and all others. Distance.—¾ mile.

Col Wahab's ch c b g Minden, 10st 7lbs, Mr Kempton 1
Mr Dale's b a h Heliotrope, 9st 7lbs, Capt Ross...... 2
Aga Z and Coochick's g a h Diamond, 11st, Capt Hanwell........ 3

Fourth Race.—"The Omnium Handicap" (open) Rs. 500. A handicap for all horses, Maidens of the day that have started on the 1st day and all others. Distance.—1 mile.

Capt Hanwell's b w m Salambo, 10st 7lbs, Owner ... 1
Mr Woolmer's b w g Moab, 12st 4lbs........ 2
Dr Bull's g w g Corinthian, 11st, Mr De Lisle........ 3

Fifth Race.—"The Kirkee Cup" (open), Rs. 199, for all Galloways 14 hands and under, C B's allowed 10lbs. Weight for age and inches raised 2 stone. Maidens of the day allowed 7lbs. Distance.—¾ mile.

Capt Hanwell's g a g White Bird, 9st 11lbs, Ross..... 1
Mr Benn's g a g Frivolity, 10st 3lbs, Mr Edwards..... 2
Mr Cursetji's g a g Driver, 10st 4lbs, Mr De Lisle.... 3

Sixth Race.—"The Selling Race" (open), Rs. 199. A selling race for all galloways 13-3 and under; weight for inches. Those entered to be sold for Rs. 500, to carry 11-7; 4lbs added or deducted for every Rs. 50 above or under that price. Distance.—½ mile.

Mr Farmer's b a p Petroleum, 9st 5lbs, Rs. 200, Mr Kempton 1
Mr Edward's b a p Pat, 8st 10lbs, Rs. 200, Owner... 2
Capt Hanwell's dun cb p Balotra, 10st 9lbs, Rs. 500 Owner 3

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.

The Manchester Market is easier.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3½d.
8½ " "	6-6d.
40s Mule Twist	9⅝d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account ...	97½
3 per cent. French Rentes	87¾
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69¾
4½ per cent. "	71⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	44⅜d. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	34,000	bales.
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" " Import of Cotton ...	93,000	"
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton......	1,010,000	"
" " " Surats ...	93,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London.	14,000	"

THE CERCLE LITTERAIRE.

The members of the Cercle Littéraire held their annual soiree on Saturday evening in the room over the Alexandra School, which had been put at their disposal through the kindness of Dr. Brainerd Ryder. The Society has the advantage of having in Mr. Pedraza, in the honorary secretary Mr. J. E. Davur, and in Messrs. Monod and Rat, a quartet of indefatigable workers, and thanks to the admirable arrangements made by these gentlemen a very pleasant evening's entertainment was provided for a crowded salon. The musical part of the programme was contributed to by Miss Fischer, who sang tastefully and feelingly Tosti's "Chauson de Fortunio"; by Miss Servai, who gave "Kathleen Mavourneen; Miss Murray, who sang "Golden Love," Miss Ballard, who gave Donizetti's "Il Segreto," and Miss Fernandez, who sang a serenade by Denza Herr Sehmuck and Miss Schmuck gave the Cercle the benefit of services which are always welcomed in local concert rooms. In the opening number, the well known march from Athalie, they were assisted by Miss Fernandez, Mr. Pedraza, and Miss Pedraza, the latter young lady, who is already a more than promising executant, subsequently taking part with Mr. Schmuck in a set of variations arranged for two violins. Herr Schmuck's rendering of a fantasia and rondo by Ernst, was a masterpiece of technique, serving to remind us that we have in our midst a master of the violin, who takes in hand the best work, and does it admirably. Miss Schmuck showed in her rendering of a concert piece by Raff—a composition which would have had no attraction had it been in less competent hands—that she has inherited all her father's technical skill, and gave an excellent example of what conscientious and persevering study can do. The literary portion of the programme was as varied as the musical. M. Monod recited the highly amusing monologue "La Mouche" with inimitable humour, voice and gesture being perfect, and the whole recitation was an undoubted success, a success which seemed the more remarkable to those members of the Cercle who remembered how admirably M. Monod has interpreted work of an entirely different character —"La Legende des Siecles," for example. Victor Hugo, however, was not forgotten, for Mr. Punnegar, with much vivacity of declamation, gave a scene from "Cromwell," which was greatly applauded, as was a brief recitation by Boileau, subsequently given by Mr. Sacklatvala. The entertainment concluded with a farce amusingly rendered by M. Gustav Rat, M. Mathieu, and Mr. J. E. Davur. It need only be added that the Cercle is in a flourishing condition, that the number of members is increasing, and that the library, from the first a good one, is constantly receiving additions which tend to make it, what its promoters have always aimed at making it, representative of the best things in French literature.

The *North German Gazette*, in order to set the controversy in regard to the birth and religious training of Emin Pasha at rest, publishes the certificates of his birth and confirmation. Emin's name is Edward Karl Oscar Theodor Schnitzer. He was born at Neisse on the 28th of March 1840, and is the son of Louis Schnitzer, merchant. Whether Jew or Gentile by race, Emin was educated as a Protestant, and confirmed in 1855.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

In two days more the second exhibition under the auspices of the Bombay Art Society will be opened to the public. On Saturday the hanging committee were busy at work converting a part of the Secretariat into picture galleries; and to-day they will be busy again, so that all may be in readiness for the conversazione which takes place to-morrow evening. The poet Addison was a very wise man, and was the author of more than one now oft-quoted maxim. "'Tis not in mortals to command success," he once wrote, although he added they might deserve it. The Bombay Art Society has done both. By deserving success they have commanded it. The story of the Society's birth is a remarkable one. When the first exhibition was opened a year ago, the Society was not yet two months old, in fact, it was a matter for surprise that there was any exhibition at all. But with an energetic working committee, and the assistance of local amateurs who showed an eagerness, by coming forward with their names and offering pictures for show and competition, arrangements for an exhibition were completed, with the result that in the Secretariat, which was secured for the occasion by the influence of his Excellency Lord Reay, the walls of five galleries were hung with pictures in oil and water-colour, specimens of architectural drawings, black and white, photography, and sculpture work. At the same time so many offers of prizes came in, that young as the Society was, it could boast of a prize list at the very outset larger than any other Society in India, and valued altogether at Rs. 1,200.

This year they are even more numerous. There were nine medals given by the Society last year; this time there are fourteen. They offer first two gold medals, valued at Rs. 100 each, for the best landscape and the best figure-subject in any medium; and then there are silver medals for flowers or still life in oil and water colours, for monochrome painting, for the best sketches in oil and water, for best drawing in pastel which is now fast becoming a favourite medium, black or coloured crayons; for architectural drawing, for the best model in any material, for photography, and for Delhi painting on ivory. Besides that, there are numerous prizes offered by private ladies and gentlemen. First of all there is H. E. the Governor's prize for the best picture in the exhibition; and H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught offers a prize for the best work by an officer of the Bombay Army. The Chief Justices comes forward very gallantly and offers prizes to ladies who have not taken a prize since July 1889, and the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court have given one for figure-painting. For sea-scapes the members of the Bombay Bar have provided a handsome award. The Hon. Sir F. Forbes Adam has given a prize for landscape in water-colour; and an equally valuable prize for oil landscape comes from Mr. James Jardine. The Natural History Society pays a tribute of respect to our Art Society, and a most appropriate one it is, by offering an award for the best study of animal life; and Mr. H. W. Uloth gives one for the best figure-subject in any medium, but excluding winners in last year's exhibition. For the purpose of encouraging art amongst natives Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia has very kindly come forward with a prize well worth competing for, for the best picture in oil within the last two years by a professional native artist. Mr. Vijbhucand Atmaram gives one for the best picture by a native of India; and Mrs. Scott has very thoughtfully and kindly provided one for native lady-artists. Mechanics, artisans, or students of the Technical Institute alone are eligible for competition for Mr. George Cotton's prize; and students of the Bombay School of Art have been encouraged by Mr. J. Griffiths to strive in painting a study of a head, or group of heads, from life. Mr. Justice Scott gives one for black and white drawing; and Mr. G. C. Whitworth's prize is for a picture of a Hindu or Mussalman building. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit with his customary generosity offers two prizes for pictures by artists who have obtained training in art, either privately or at school in India. Colonel Ayrton Pullan has made provision for fair artists who have taken no other prize; and Mr. Hajeebhoy Lalljee has shown, by a handsome gift, a desire to encourage the study of fruit and flower-painting. Mr. J. N. Tata gives two awards for a completed picture and a sketch of a view of Bombay. For the best decorative panel Mr. K. M Heeramaneck has sent in a prize; and lastly the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons has given one for amateur photography. The list is a long one, and it will thus be seen there is no lack of encouragement for art in Bombay.

When an exhibition last year was first talked of it was feared there would be some opposition in both Calcutta and Madras, as exhibitions were to be held in both cities about the same time as had been selected for the Bombay show. That, however, was soon remedied, for Calcutta and Madras artists seemed willing and indeed anxious to patronise and assist their young sister society in Bombay; and they did. This year no difficulty of the kind was felt at all, but there is one strange fact connected with it. Bombay amateurs boldly sent pictures to both the Calcutta and Madras exhibitions, and were successful in carrying off not a few of the awards from local competitors, which were retained by them last year, showing that though Bombay's Art Society is yet in its infancy, its members are no untutored dilettanti. Wherefore, it is difficult to understand; but it would seem Calcutta is not going to be well represented at our exhibition this year; nor is Madras; and most strange of all, Poona has almost held aloof altogether. Perhaps the reason why Calcutta is so badly represented is that some who might otherwise have sent have had so little time to prepare since the closing of their own show; or is it that Bombay art is too strong for outsiders that their exhibition is left so severely alone? Be the reason what it may, without outside support the display will be superior to that of last year, not so much numerically as regards quality. Of oil it is difficult to say much yet; it will be ample time to talk of them when the judges have given their awards; but in aquarelle work a vast stride has been made. Then, again, as to loan pictures, last year they were very few, for one very good reason,—the Society did not specially invite them, although it would have been unfair to have found fault with them for not inviting patrons of art to lend from their private collections, for it must be remembered how hurriedly last year's exhibition was organized. But it would be a pity and a mistake to exclude from an exhibition for the promotion of the fine arts, even although it is mainly for amateurs' high class works merely because they may be private property and not for sale, for the careful study of such works which can only be seen through the medium of exhibitions is often of immense value to the amateur striving for fame in the artistic world. This year the committee has invited and has secured many magnificent works from the brushes of famous artists. To H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda it will be found when the exhibition opens on Wednesday, the thanks, not only of the Society, but of the art-loving public itself, are much due. It is a treat to visit his Highness's palaces at Baroda, to see his art collection alone. There is not a picture on the walls of the Makarpura Palace but comes from the easel of an artist known to fame. Therefore those he has so kindly selected and sent to enhance Bombay's exhibition of 1890 will prove a feature of the show. Other gentlemen, notably Mr. J. N. Tata, have lent some fine exhibits, but on those we cannot dwell till all are hung, and the exhibition is opened. The hanging committee are, however, progressing with their work quickly and well. They have ample room at their disposal, and their most particular study—a most difficult thing to accomplish by the way, particularly in rooms that were not originally designed for art galleries, so far as lighting is concerned—is so to place all the works so that they may appear in the most favourable light.

A new feature this year is the lighting of the galleries. The first exhibition was always closed at dusk, but during the past week Messrs. Ganz and Co. have been fitting up electric light in the Secretariat, and the rooms in which the Art Exhibition is to be held will be lit by nine large and powerful arc lamps and ten incandescent, so that this year the doors will not be closed each evening till eight. This, of course, all means expense, and so it is to be hoped when the Exhibition is opened by H. E. the Governor on Wednesday evening, the people of Bombay will show their desire to encourage the promotion of the fine arts in Bombay with their patronage.

THE ARTILLERY CAMP AT COLABA.

The week which the Bombay Volunteer Artillery have spent in Camp at Colaba was brought to a most successful and happy termination on Saturday. It was an arduous day for all, especially as the Battery had had a heavy time of it on the previous day, an order suddenly coming from the regular authorities to vacate their camp at half an hour's notice, as it was required for some troops that were arriving under quarantine. Tents in the Colaba depot were prepared for the Volunteers, and Major Roughton, who was alone in Camp at the time of the receipt of the order, had everything under way in an incredibly short space of time, the evening drill taking place, at its appointed time, in the new quarters, as if nothing had happened. The Commissariat arrangements—in the charge of Mrs. Connell—must have been seriously interfered with, for not only the mess-tent, but the kitchen, and all its appliances, had to be moved more than half a mile, yet there was no appreciable difference in the equality of the excellent dinner she prepared that night.

Saturday morning was spent in a very satisfactory rehearsal of all duties which would have to be performed that evening, under the eye of the inspecting officer, and soon after four o'clock the Battery, upwards of 60 strong, fell in at their Camp. After a minute inspection of all the accoutrements by Major Roughton, they were marched on to the Parade Ground, behind St. John's Church, where the Major put them through some few manœuvres, whilst awaiting the arrival of Colonel Pearse, R.A., who was to inspect the drill. There were forty-eight men in the ranks, and five officers were present; namely, Major Roughton, the Commandant of the Battery, Captain Leslie, Adjutant, Captain Clark, and Lieutenants Sanders-Slater, and Penny. Precisely at 5 o'clock Colonel Pearse put in an appearance, accompanied by a staff officer, and the Battery gave the general salute, which was very smartly executed. They were then put through the "manual and firing" exercises, first by the Major, and then by Captain Leslie, and 2nd Lieutenant Penny. All the movements were most smartly performed, and the Company drill drew forth expressions of the highest satisfaction from Colonel Pearse, the marching and keeping of line leaving nothing to be desired. The march-past was extremely good. This portion of the inspection being completed, two gun detachments were formed, and these, followed by the rest of the Battery, marched to the space beyond the artillery barracks, where two muzzle-loading guns, used for practice, are mounted. Here each detachment went through the gun drill. Many an eye was upon them from the barracks of the regular troops, but there were few errors found to be commented upon, all the work being most thoroughly and satisfactorily accomplished. All being over, the Battery was formed into line, and Colonel Pearse addressed them. He said that it had given him great pleasure to inspect them that day. It was always a pleasure to inspect Volunteers, when they took an interest in their corps, as those before him evidently did, or so high a state of efficiency could not have been attained by so young a Corps. They of course had much yet to learn, but that could only come with time, and he felt confident that the officer they had with them as Adjutant, Capt. Leslie, was thoroughly competent to train them; and that their Commanding Officer, Major Roughton, who had already so practically proved his interest in the movement, would do all in his power to assist them. He congratulated that officer upon the splendid general physique of his men. He reminded them of a saying of Prince Karl, the greatest living authority upon Artillery, which was to the effect that they should always remember that the sole aim and object of an Artilleryman should be to *kill*, and said that to this end it was necessary that they should be able to work their guns smartly and well under any conditions. He concluded by telling them that he hoped he might have the pleasure of inspecting them again upon some future occasion. The Battery was then marched back to camp, and before dismissing the men, Major Roughton addressed a few words to them, congratulating them upon their very creditable performance, and remarking upon the increase to their members since last year's meeting. He said there was nothing like a Camp such as they had just held for drawing the corps together, as was evident from the excellent effect that the past week had produced.

The Mess Dinner was announced at 8 o'clock. Covers were laid for seventy-five, and there was not a vacant chair to be seen. One of the large barrack rooms close to the Camp had been converted into a dining hall, and the upper end, at which had been erected a stage for the piano, was tastefully decorated with flags and exotics. The dinner left nothing to be desired, and reflected great credit upon the good lady who had the management of the catering. At its conclusion Sergeant Major Seaforth rose and gave "the Queen," which loyal toast having been heartily pledged he proposed the health of their Commanding Officer, Major Roughton, who had made the Camp such a success, and who had by his interest and energy made their corps what it at present was. The toast was most enthusiastically responded to, and the whole room sent up three ringing cheers for the Major. He replied, thanking them for their good wishes, and dwelling upon the pleasure that it gave him to be in command of so promising and efficient a body of men. A toast to the officers was then given by Sergeant Tate, and was responded to by Captain Leslie, Captain Clark; and after a little pressure Lieutenant Sanders-Slater was also persuaded to rise. Captain Leslie then proposed the "Sergeants and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Battery," and Sergeant-Major Seabrook replied in fitting terms, his speech being followed by a few words from Gunner Robertson.

Major Roughton then rose and opened the smoking concert, calling upon Gunner Graham for song, the "Englishman" which he sang with a voice possessing a fair amount of power and sweetness. At its conclusion Gunner Robertson proposed another toast, namely their Sergeant Instructors, and made some flattering comments upon the able way in which they had performed their duties. Sergt. Warburton and Bombardier Owens replied, and then the Major called for another song, a comic one, entitled "I loved her and she might have been," which was amusingly rendered by Gunner Williams. It was enthusiastically encored. Sergeant-Major Seabrook then gave the "Powder Monkey." He sang it well, and its chorus was taken up by everyone in the room. Gunner St. Paul was then called upon for the well known song "Anchored," and Bombardier Jenkins followed with the "Tar's Farewell". A variation then occurred in the programme in the shape of a side-splitting recitation by Sergant Stephenson, entitled "Mr. Jones' Aberdeen," which drew forth roars of laughter. Gunners McCullock and Phillimore then successively sang the "Minstrel Boy" and "March, Boys, March," and afterwards came Major Roughton's song "The Three Sailor Boys." It is a pretty song, and set to good music, and he did it full justice, refusing to respond to a very urgent appeal for some more, on account of the lateness of the hour, but calling upon Sergeant Instructor Warburton for his recitation, "The Battle of Isandula," a stirring battle piece, and well suited to the nature of the gathering. Sergeant Chart next sang "Boys in Blue," which was followed by "In the Gloaming" by Corporal Bickerly. Sergeant Tate, with "Queen of the Earth," and Bombardier Smith, with "Goodbye, Sweetheart, Goodbye," were next called upon, and Captain Leslie gave another good chorus, "The Boys of the Old Brigade." Some outside talent was then introduced, in the person of Sergeant Woods of the Gloster Regiment, who sang "Call me back again, again." Lieut. Slater concluded the programme, with "Sweethearts" and then were thrown in a couple of extras, a song with an unknown name, but very pretty, by Gunner Pillow, and "The Lost Chord," by Gunner St. Paul. That was all, and then the company rose, joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne," and a most enjoyable evening brought the best Camp the Bombay Volunteer Artillery have yet held to a successful termination.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell has been appointed Census Commissioner for Bengal, and in his hands the destinies of the province are safe. According to the *Englishman*, as far as is known at present, the census of 1891, from inception to completion will occupy close upon three years, the greatest care being taken to have the most accurate record ever made.

DINNER TO THE PARSI CRICKETERS.

On Friday evening, the Ripon Club gave a congratulatory dinner to the Parsi cricketers who won a victory over Mr. Vernon's English team. Covers were laid for about seventy-five persons. The hall was well lighted and a nice string band was in attendance. The chair was taken by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I. The toast of her Majesty the Queen-Empress having been received with all honours, the chairman proposed the toast of the evening, "the Parsi Team," in a speech which was very cordially received. The chairman said that the result of the cricket match between Mr. Vernon's team and the Parsis was gratifying not only to the winners, but to the whole Parsi community. He trusted that the appreciation of their performance by their own community, and the generous terms in which it was acknowledged by Englishmen, and above all, by Mr. Vernon himself and his fellow-cricketers, would stimulate the further development of Parsi cricket. He was very glad to hear that the Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, and the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton were among the first to congratulate them on their victory. (Hear, hear.) He was sure that the guests of the evening would take their victory modestly, and, instead of being flushed with success, would strive ever to attain greater proficiency in the game. (Cheers.) He regarded the instinctive fondness of the Parsis for the national game of Englishmen as a proof of their aptitude for cultivating the national spirit of Englishmen, —*i. e.* their courage, their manlines, their perseverance, and their coolness under adverse circumstances. Is was in this respect that he rejoiced most at the splendid performance of the young members of his community, as not only stimulating the physical development of his race, but as influencing the formation of a healthy national spirit and character. (Cheers.) They were indebted to the English for education, and were beholden to the same people for teaching them self-reliance, independence, and public spirit. He was glad to say in the presence of Mr. Kabrajee of the *Rast Goftar* at that gathering that the better part of the native journalists of Bombay had copied their public spirit from Englishmen. (Cheers.) The chairman referred, in passing, to the interesting contribution of Lord Harris on cricket, which has been reproduced in the *Bombay Gazette*, and he recommended the cricketers strongly to study it. He then complimented the Parsi Gymkhana on its endeavours for the physical improvement of the race, and trusted that in respect of cricket the Parsi Gymkhana would, in course of time, be to the Parsis what the Marylebone Cricket Club was to England. (Hear, hear.) Talking of the physical advancement of the Parsis, it was impossible to forget what the Government had recently done for them. The Parsis were to be admitted into the Poona Volunteer Corps. (Cheers.) The recommendation in their behalf had been originally made by its Commandant, Col. Propert, and most heartily supported by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. He believed that the descendants of Tal and Rustom would do all in their power to be worthy of their selection for the privilege, and would prove an efficient band of citizen-soldiers. (Cheers.) By availing themselves of the privilege to its fullest extent, the Parsis would be able to do much for the physical advancement of their race. Volunteering would be no more than a healthy exercise for the present, but should the Parsi volunteers have, along with their other brethren-in-arms, ever to face the enemy, they would not fail to do their duty to themselves and to their country. (Cheers.) He (the chairman) was very pleased to see the presence of Parsi ladies on the Esplanade to witness the match. He was pleased still more to see the intelligent interest with which they followed the game, and their hearty cheering of their youths who had fought a hard fight, and had gained it. The scene reminded him of ancient Roman mothers who rewarded with their congratulations their conquering heroes, on their return from the battle-field. (Cheers.) In olden times, Parsi mothers were like Roman mothers, and he hoped they would some day be again like them. (Cheers.) Mr. Dosabhoy concluded by coupling with the toast the name of Mr. J. M. Patel, the Parsee captain, to whom, along with his colleagues, the success of the team was greatly due. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. M. Patel, in responding to the toast which was enthusiastically received, said he felt it a great honour that the members of the Ripon Club should thus publicly acknowledge the humble efforts of their co-religionists on the cricket-field. He would not say any thing about the performance of the Parsi team, but would quote the words of a Bombay English daily which said that "it may fitly stand as the greatest achievement the Parsi cricketers have yet done that they should defeat the team which has beaten all the pick elevens of Bengal and Northern India." (Cheers.) The game had been watched with intense interest not only in Bombay, but in distant places, and he had received congratulatory telegrams from London, Madras, and other places, as well as letters from many English gentlemen, among which was one kind letter from Lord Hawke. (Cheers.) Parsi cricket had its various epochs. The first was what he might call the pre-historic age, when it made frantic efforts to evolve itself out of the rudimentary game of *gilli danda*, just as English cricket struggled to extricate itself from the rudimentary forms of cat and dog and stool ball. (Laughter.) In the beginning, the implements of the Parsi cricketers were a wooden board of native workmanship and a leathern sphere manufactured by the *mooches*. But these in course of time changed for the English bat and ball. With better weapons better results were shown, and cricket clubs sprang up from the ashes of the old *Sadri Phanas* institution of their fathers, so called from the mat and lantern being the only furniture of those modest clubs whose members beguiled their evenings in the open at the sea-shore or on the Esplanade. The two principal cricket clubs of those days were the Zoroastrian and the Mars, whose performances, great as they were deemed to be at the time, were not much to speak of. It must also be admitted that in those days they understood cricket ethics differently to what they did now. He was glad to notice that the Parsis had now learnt to play the Englishman's national game as the English themselves did, and with it they had learnt to acquire their manly virtues. (Cheers.) They were moulding their character, as a race, by taking a hearty interest in cricket and other manly games, which he was sure would, in these days of rivalry and competition, stand them in good stead. (Hear, hear.) The two visits of the Parsi cricketers to England, in order to learn the game in the home of cricket, might be rightly regarded as a turning point in the history of Parsi cricket. The visits had been undertaken from an educational point of view, and they had served their purpose right well; for had it not been for those pilgrimages to the home of cricket, the Parsis would not have produced a cricketer of the stamp of Mr. Pavri. (Loud cheers.) They had learnt a great deal in English, and by their practice and perseverance had turned their knowledge to the best account. He need not trouble the company by recounting the efforts of the Parsi cricketers in recent years, but he would take that opportunity to answer a question which had often been put to him—"What are the causes of their present success in cricket?" Here were some of these causes:—Educated young men taking every year more and more to cricket, the infusion of new blood in the Parsi Eleven, the two visits to England, and strict and cheerful obedience to the orders of the captain on the cricket field. (Hear, hear.) They had by their perseverance risen to be foemen worthy of the steel of Mr. Vernon and his merry men. (Cheers.) It was no light task to beat such redoubtable opponents in fair field; but he assured the assembly, on behalf of the Parsi team, that they took their victory very modestly, remembering, as they did, the thrashing they had received in England. (Laughter.) Their recent performance on the Esplanade might be taken as a strong argument in favour of the recent enrolment of Parsis in the Volunteer Corps of Poona, and he hoped that the gallant Colonel of the Bombay Volunteers, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley—cheers—who was a keen sportsman himself, would throw open his Corps to the Parsis, and thus give them an opportunity of serving under the British flag, and testifying their heartfelt loyalty and affection to the Queen-Empress. (Loud cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. Patel said he had already had a long innings. ("No, no.") But before he sat down he heartily thanked the Bombay Gymkhana for its generous appreciation of the cricket performance of the Parsis, and for its being a means of teaching the Parsis to be better cricketers. (Cheers.) He also heartily thanked the Ripon Club and all others who had shown their appreciation of the efforts of the band of cricketers who, by their pluck and judgment, had upheld the honour of their race. (Cheers.) The community might be pardoned, if the memory of that memorable victory were to swell their heart with honest pride, to recall the great exploits of their ancestors, and to make it their constant endeavour to be worthy of the glorious traditions of their race. (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Sorabjee F. Patel then proposed the health of the chairman in a neat little speech, in which he referred to the valuable services done by Mr. Dosabhoy to the native community. The toast having been cordially received, the chairman made an appropiate reply. Mr. Kabraji and others then enlivened the proceedings by vocal music. The guests of the evening were decorated by Mr. Sorabji Patel with flowers before they left.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting of the members of this Society took place on Thursday last, 6th inst. Dr. D. Macdonald presiding.

The following new members were elected:—Col. J. Waterhouse, Mr. Fred Wright, Col. C. F. Hughes, B.S.C.; Mr. P. E. Myer, Mr. Walter Lang, and Mrs. McLaren.

Mr. H. M. Phipson the Honorary Secretary acknowledged the following contributions:—

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING JANUARY.

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Civet Cat (alive)	Viverra malaccensis	Mr Pereira.
2 Snakes	Lycodon aulicus, Echis carinata	Mr A C Walker.
A quantity of Birds, Insects, &c.	From Ceylon	Gen C D LaTouche
1 Head of Hornbill	Dechoceros cavatus	Mr W F Sinclair, C S.
1 Red-crested Wood quail	Rollulus roulroul	Mr Dady Maneckjee Limjee.
1 Slow-paced Loris	Nycticabus tardigradus	Gen C D LaTouche
1 Snake	Simotes russelli	Mr C E Kane.

Minor Contributions from Dr. Weir, Mr. J. Stiven, and Mr. I. Benjamin.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

	Presented by,
Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India	in Exchange.
The Birds of India, Vol. I. (E. W. Oates)	the Author.
Hume's Nests and Eggs of Indian Birds, (2nd Edn.), (E. W. Oates.)	the Author.
Verhandlungen der Zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wein, XXXIX, Band III, IV, quartal.	in Exchange.
Physiological and Pathological Researches, by Dr. T. R. Lewis.	the Lewis Memorial Committee.
The Indian Forester, August, 89.	in exchange.
Classified List of the plants in the Botanical Gardens, Péradeniya, Ceylon.	Purchased.

PHOTOGRAPH.

The Honorary Secretary drew the attention of the members present to the photograph of an African Lioness, taken by Mr. J. D. Inverarity, and enlarged and presented to the Society by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.

A New Butterfly.

The Honorary Secretary read a description of a new morphid butterfly *Stichopthalma nurinissa*, n. sp. by Mr. L de Niceville of Calcutta. The new butterfly, drawings of which were exhibited, differs from *S. Nourmahal* in its lighter coloration on the upper side and has been found in Bhutan.

Mr. J. H. Steel, A.V.D., F.Z.S., then read the following interesting paper, illustrating his remarks with specimens of skulls of the principal breeds of Indian cattle.

INDIAN CATTLE.

Not the least striking feature of life in India is the enormous importance of cattle, and the manner in which they are extensively concerned in trade, agriculture, traffic, and food supply. This is fully recognised in the religions of those peoples who are more essentially the inhabitants of India. Thus sacredness of the cow as an emblem of fruitfulness, and veneration of the bull as a symbol of generative power, are characteristic features of the Hindoo religion, and of these we see as outward and visible signs, the Nundee, or Sacred Bull occupying an honoured place in the shrines, and the cow wandering freely through the streets, sleek and fat on grain appropriated from the baskets of not unwilling merchants. The sacred unjunctions of the religion of the Hindoos seem to have been wisely designed with two aims; firstly, the preservation of cows in time of famine; secondly the devotion of the *best* bulls to service as sires; in this way the welfare of the race of cattle in perpetuity was secured by the powerful influences of custom and superstition. The sacred books of Hindoo and Budhhist, the noble pillars of Asoka, and even the statutes of various conquerors and peaceful invaders of India whose fierce or rude habits have been tamed from time to time by the gentle influences of Hinduism, are full of instructions as to the care to be taken of cattle, and of aphorisms in honour of the bovine race. From time to time Hinduism has been stirred to its depths at wanton or careless affront by slaughter of cattle, and thus the welfare of horned beasts has at times had an influence on history.

But the bullock, though less reverenced than the bull and cow, is even more entitled to honour. He has done good service in every war which has been carried out in India, drawing heavy guns, siege trains, baggage, and supplies, and to European armies he has often been no inconsiderable food supply. In trade he is a most important factor; the strings of bullock carts, which pass along our Bombay streets, the long lines and large herds of Brinjari cattle we meet in some parts of the country, the kind of conveyance which we have to adopt, in the majority of cases, directly we leave the line of rail in out of the way places up-country, are all evidences of this. In agriculture the plough bullock, the ox treading out the corn, and the unfortunate animals engaged at the useful but wearisome work of the well, are familiar objects. In food supply the bullock of India has little concern except when he is bought up by the Commissariat at cantonments, or shipped for use by troops on active service. The cow, however, supplies in the form of *ghi* curds, and other products from milk the staple item of *animal* food consumed by many millions in this country.

Loss of Stock by disease or other catastrophy, accordingly, it will be seen, dislocates existence in India. The traveller loses his means of conveyance; the beneficient, but noisy, operation of drawing water for irrigation can no longer be efficiently performed, the ground cannot be tilled, nor the corn threshed; as the plough lies idle so also does the cart, which should be cheerily conveying produce to the line of rail or neighbouring market. Fairs cannot be held; even religion and pleasure are suspended, and military operations are hampered and sometimes prevented by the plague which carries off cattle so frequently in times of war. This is no fanciful picture, but a stern reality familiar to district officers and veterinary surgeons, and painfully evident to Government in its effects on the revenues which are reduced to a minus quantity through the necessity of supplying grain or fresh bullocks to the cultivators.

We often hear surprise expressed that in India care is bestowed on cattle, which ought to first be given to man; but it must be remembered that in supplying to cattle adequate medical treatment, sufficiency of fodder, legislative protection from cruelty, and a special Department to look after their welfare, the public and its Government are but following the dictates of necessity, and fulfilling the requirements of human existence and welfare in this country. The cow protection movement, the development of Pinjrapoles, and the retention alive throughout the country of poor brutes suffering from debility, wounds, or disease are merely exaggerated expressions of a deep current of religious feeling (and of the sound policy which underlies it) with regard to cattle. In this land of ancient and venerable faiths various rulers have from time to time shown an enlightened policy as regards cattle protection. Even the Mogul Emperors found it judicious to repress any tendency of their followers to wound the susceptibilities of their Hindoo subjects, and, among Mussulman sovereigns, Hyder Ali and his son Tippoo Sahib of Mysore have rendered most excellent services lasting to the present day in their fostering care of the Amrut Mahal breed of cattle, one of the finest in India. History shows that the Hindoo Princes as in Kathiawar, Malwar, Nellore, and elsewhere, also have succeeded in development of fine breeds of cattle, and, indeed, the Mysore dates its fame and origin from the time of Hindoo rule before Hyder.

The Governments of the Honorable Company and that of Her Imperial Majesty have been not unmindful of this important matter. Thus, there is at Hissar in the Punjab a large and important cattle breeding farm, the influence of which is widely spread through northern India. In Mysore until recently the Amrut-Mahal establishment at Hoonsoor was under the Madras Government, but a few years ago then was transferred to the Mysore State, and now attempts to improve breeding operations are being carried out more or less energetically throughout the different parts of the Southern Presidency by distribution of stock from a farm under the Department of Agriculture. In the Bombay Presidency there was a farm at Aligaon, near Sirur, but now a pedigree herd is being raised at the Government experimental farm of Budgaon, in Khandesh, under the Agricultural Department

Although this important matter receives a certain amount of attention, it has long been felt that more was needed, and that special Cattle Breeding Operations should be carried out by Government similar to those resorted to for improvement of horse stock. This matter is a subject of much debate, but is now generally admitted as one of urgency and interest for it is found that as the rail increases road traffic lessens, and trade bullocks, being less in demand, are more difficult to procure. Further, it is stated that the Brahmin bull of to-day is inferior to his predecessors and less reliable as a father of his race, since in the course of time it has become a mere matter of form to present a male animal to the temples, care often not now being taken that the animal so presented is free from blemish, and the best of the herd. Moreover, it is thought that with multiplicity of responsibility has resulted diminished zeal for the welfare of cattle; that between district officers, agricultural officials, local magnates, and so on, the race of cattle is apt to fall to the ground. Whether these suppositions be thoroughly established or not in detail, it seems to be a general impression that the cattle of India are sadly deteriorating, that old methods of preservation are falling into effeteness through time and superstition, and that something ought to be done to arrest the decline ere it be too late.

Far from being a *laudator temporis acti*, I am a firm believer in modern progress, but I cannot blind myself to the following *evidences of deterioration*:—(1.) Military officers have in recent years frequently reported unfavourably on the cattle supplied to them, and it is especially unsatisfactory that the Amrut Mahal has not invariably sustained its old reputation. (2.) There is a wide-spread opinion among agriculturists, ryots and land owners, that the cattle of the present day are inferior. (3.) Inspecting officers not unfrequently confirm this view. (4.) Purchasing committees for army bullocks have to reject extensively for want of stoutness of build and for unsoundness. (5.) The Cow Protection Movement has met with an extraordinary degree of success among the agricultural classes, who are specially likely to experience the need for something to be done to improve or prevent deterioration of their cattle. The movement is a sign of the times, even though Sriman Swamy's views be extreme, and his statements and statistics erroneous.

This deterioration is perhaps to an extent to be traced to an unwillingness on the part of the powers that be to interfere between the Native and his cattle; there is a lurking idea that it is bad policy and unpopular for Europeans to have anything whatever to do with Indian cattle, and that, moreover, the Natives know very much more about cattle of India than Europeans do. Also many Europeans look upon cattle as below their notice, for it is only the district officials who fully realise their importance. But it is bad policy to look upon anything as too common to be worth our notice; on the contrary, the mere fact of the ox rendering us important services entitles him to our best aid and sympathy. That action of the authorities in regulating cattle breeding would be unpopular is a purely gratuitous assumption, and is disproved apparently by the fact that in many parts of India at various times Native Governments have regulated cattle-breeding with vigour and success, the best breeds of the present day having thus been developed.

That Natives know very much more about cattle than Europeans is a fallacy; they have more crude empirical knowledge as regards cattle management and working, but the sum total of their information is very small and local. The best European authorities on Indian cattle are much better acquainted with the subject than are the Natives, but this is not saying much for a very great deal has yet to be learned! Among those who have contributed to our knowledge of this important subject are Gilchrist, a surgeon on the Madras Establishment, long serving at Hoonsoor, who wrote a book on Diseases of Horned Cattle in India; the late lamented Dr. Shortt, whose small book on Indian Cattle gives useful information, and Professor Wallace in whose book "India in 1887" are accumulated and arranged photographs of various kinds of cattle, with a description of each in the letter press. Smaller contributions have been made to the subject, but altogether our information is very inconsiderable, and will well admit of expansion and systematisation. In the Government Records are numerous Reports of Cattle Diseases and cognate subjects which deserve careful study and the official Cattle statistics of trade, population, attendance at fairs, imports and exports ought to be carefully worked out if we would throughly realise the importance of cattle to India A little study will show that although Natives know how to feed cattle in this country, and can select them for work with much skill, their knowledge fails most lamentably when it comes to deal with injuries and disease, so that the unfortunate animals when most they need scientific care and special nursing, are subjected to barbarous cruelty of treatment, or to utter neglect. Fortunately Government and the public now recognise this unsatisfactory state of affairs, and are taking measures to remedy it.

Much confusion exists even in native nomenclature; for example, we often find a number of terms used in description of cattle which have a very general significance, but might be mistaken to be the names of breeds; thus Hanum cattle are those which come from "down-south" and might be taken to mean Mysori in some parts of the country. In reply to a letter asking the true meaning of the term, I was on one occasion informed it was applied to very small but beautifully shaped breed of cattle of the Mysore stamp, and coming from the western part of that State, where they run practically wild. Khilari means simply "herd" cattle as contrasted with those tended individually, and Deshi means simply common country cattle. Talabdai again is the term applied in Guzerat to local village cattle which have more or less of the blood which we know as Guzerathi. The frequency of these general terms is apt to mislead a casual observer into multiplying breeds unnecessarily and erroneously.

The ox of India is recognized as a species distinct from that of Europe, and is termed by Zoologists the Zebu or Brahmini Ox. The respects in which he differs from his European cousin are (1) the presence of a hump, (2) lightness of build and agility, (3) large size of the dewlap, (4) certain minor differences of colour and shape. The principal characteristic consists in the presence of a hump. This is similar to the hump of the camel, and consists mainly of fat mixed with the natural fibrous and muscular structure of the withers, It is ornamental and a sexual mark, being much larger in the bull than in either bullock or cow; it varies in size in different breeds, and must be considered as a storehouse of nutriment, serving to adapt the animal to periods of famine exigency which occur frequently in the course of Indian life. In the calf it is not seen, but develops as the animal grows older. Its firmness is a good index of the condition of the animal and is used for this propose by bullock-men who feel it critically but who (with many Europeans) are entirely mistaken in imagining that the presence of the hump is essential to working bullocks. Evidence to the contrary may be seen any day in the Bombay streets where numerous half starved bullocks with no hump work under the yoke. No doubt a good full hump and a fat yoke-rest, well suited for its work and little liable to gall, go together, but the bullock is in no way dependent on his hump for ability to work under the yoke. (2) The lightness and agility is due to the animal having to range far and wide to pick up his living, and having to do work much more frequently than the European ox. Although in many parts of the world cattle are commonly worked, India yields to none in the value of her draught breeds, as England yields to none in her rich beeves. Thus, we arrive at an important axiom as regards cattle breeding in India, that *for working breeds we need not go outside of India for new blood though if we wish to breed for beef and milk, something may be done by crossing with English and foreign breeds.* This axiom is constantly to be held in remembrance and neglect of it may lead to serious ill-consequences. (3) The fine full dewlap of Indian working cattle is supposed to at times attain such a degree of development as to interfere mechanically with the animals when trotting. This idea seems very widely accepted, and is received by Professor Wallace, but the evidence of its truth is doubtfull and inconclusive.

The zebu is a species which has undergone much modification so that now there are numerous varieties or breeds. In the south of India the most important breed is the Mysori, which attains its highest development in the Hallikar variety of the celebrated Amrut Mahal Bullock of Hoonsoor. These are excellent animals for fast draught, being quick and light in action, plucky and enduring; they are generally steel grey or white in colour, with an intelligent expression, long straight sharp horns inclining upwards and backwards, and often running parallel from swollen longitudinal ridges on the forehead. They are not very large, although bullocks of this breed of considerable size are sometimes seen. Besides the three varieties of the Amrut Mahal, Hallikar, Hagalwadi, and Chitaldroog, there are a number of sub-breeds or local varieties of Mysoris, for example the Madesvaram Betta of large size, and the Kankanhalli of small size. In the Punganoor zemindari of North Arcot good cattle of the Mysore stamp, but small, are bred. The influence of the Mysore breed extends northwards to Bombay on the Western Coast, and to beyond Secunderabad in the Nizam's Dominions, but an intermingling with other breeds occurs rather extensively, and in some of the countries of the south, as also along the Kistna, Kaveri, and Godaveri Valleys, and in the Southern Maharatta country, the country cattle almost attain the importance of distinct breeds on account of their size, strength, and special shapes. On the Coast, too, is found a small breed of beautiful agile cattle used for very light and fast draught. Wallace, with his usual zeal for creating breeds, terms them Diminutiva. But even if it were for a moment accepted that they were a distinct race, some more suitable name could be found than that.

The first serious competition northwards that the Mysoris meet is from the bullocks of Ongole or Nellore. These have short sharp horns, long pendulous ears, large dewlap, massive frame, and large size. They are grand looking animals, very useful for slow work but not specially active. The cows are good milkers. Animals of this variety are good tempered and tractable. The sterling qualities of these cattle have secured them a very wide range, which, however, seems to be gradually becoming restricted. They are found in the Hyderabad Contingent Artillery, and as gun bullocks are most imposing in appearance, but slow. In the Cuddapah and Bellary districts they are used extensively under the plough. The breed has been tried up at Hissar, but is not a favourite there; still it is doubtful if it is well represented by the bulls brought north as typical, and the same remark applies to Mysoris. Time will not permit further notice of Madras cattle; though the Salem breed, Trichengode milkers, and the Kangayen variety (the Coimbatore), are deserving of mention.

In the Bombay Presidency the Guzerathis first demand consideration. They are large, slow, good tempered, noble in appearance, and good workers in plough or along country roads. Their form of horn is characteristic and regular, the twist is outwards then upwards, and having a twist at the tip, and for their medium length the horns are stout. They are justly considered by Wallace to be "decidedly the finest of all large cattle of the North-West of India, and only equalled by the Kistna bullocks of the South." Nariad may be taken as the centre of the breed. Cattle of this kind are constantly seen in the Bombay streets in large carts, but they are slow in the extreme, are considered too soft of foot for street work, and rather more frequently unsound than the Mysore or local country breed. This is a serious matter which ought to be carefully looked into by cattle breeders. The idea may be erroneous, but there is somewhat a general impression that the breed is degenerating. The influence of the Gujeratis extends into Kathiawar, northwards into Rajputana, and eastwards to the Gauts. Outlying sub-breeds are the Kankreji and Malwi, the former occurring on the N. E. of Guzerat, the latter in the Satpuras. I observe that the Mhow Heavy Field Battery bullocks are recorded as principally Malwis. In Kathiawar the most characteristic animals are the Gir or Junagadh which have secured such a reputation for milk-producing powers that they are the principal milch cattle of Western India. They are sometimes called Suratis, but were originally brought from Kathiawar, and Wallace has recorded a tradition that even thither they were imported from the West. He details arguments in support of this view, which seems feasible, for certainly in shape of front and horns the Kathiawaris are remarkably different from other Indian cattle. In Sind is a good breed of working cattle, short, horned, and generally of a white colour; the cows are said to be good milkers; the bullocks are good tempered, but slow in work.

In some parts of the Bombay Presidency the cattle have attained a fair amount of definiteness of breed although as varieties they are not so well-known as the Guzerathi. Thus the Dangis or Hill breed seen near Igatpuri, and the well bred race of cattle developed at Bhadgaon by the efforts of Stormont ably seconded by Mr. P. R. Mehta are worthy of mention. Wallace notices the Deccani, as a distinct breed, but hardly is very successful in defining it. Where cattle are well cared for and richly fed on kurbi and grain throughout the year they become large and strong. The Berars and certain parts of the Central Provinces thus show us beasts of a most excellent stamp. On the other hand wherever in the hills and elsewhere cattle are left to pick up their own living as best they may, to starve all summer, and where they breed promiscuously, the race becomes stunted and degenerated.

Northwards through Marwar the Guzerathi gradually become merged in the Cattle of the Punjab, especially the species of Wagad Nagar, or Hissar race which has its centre at the celebrated Hissar Government Farm. At the farm a number of crosses are found but there is a large, long horned, strong bullock which has specially resulted from the efforts of this establishment and is much used for army purposes in Upper India. These bullocks are excellent for cart proposes, being docile, powerful, and of fair speed. They look rather leggy, however; and it is open to question whether for military purposes they equal the Mysori, certainly the latter for breeding, pluck, speed, and endurance ought to take the first place among Indian cattle, but his smaller size and less weight render him less suitable for very heavy draught than either Nellore, Guzerat, or Hissar bullocks. The cows in and about Hissar, known as the Hansi Breed have attained much importance in North India as milkers. Mainly through the efforts of Syed Mahomed Hussein some of the local breeds of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh have attained a place in Wallace's book, the Goranuea of Bundelkund and the Bagondha of Oudh are thus entered as distinct breeds, but are probably mere local sub-varieties. The Santhal cattle from the Barakur River, the Purbi or local Allahabad breed, and the small neat cattle seen near Jessore (which Wallace considers very like Channel Island stock) are rightly considered purely local. The bullocks of Burma are stout, thickset, short-horned, and excellent for cart work. Those of Ceylon are described as small, light in build, neat in appearance, and remarkably like Adens. These latter are neat, well-bred, short-horned or polled, symmetrical, and they are constantly imported into India, because of the excellent milking qualities of the cow.

Such is a hasty review of the cattle of India. The general impression one will gain from this summary is, perhaps, that India is remarkably well off for cattle, whether for slow draught, fast work, or milking purposes. Such is certainly the case. Possibly some good in the future may be effected by crossing the Indian breeds more frequently than now, but it seems evident that if any gain whatsoever resulted from import of working cattle, say from Italy or the south of France, this would be more than counteracted by loss of stamina and of suitability to the climate on the part of the Indo-European progeny. As regards milk, the shorthorn cross would certainly increase the yield and quality, but the resulting animals would need great care, and could only thrive in cooler parts of the country. With Kathiawar, Sind, Hansi, Nellore, and Aden cow swe need hardly resort to Europe for milking breeds. As regards beef, Indian cattle are, undoubtedly, very inferior, but as the demand is very limited it would probably be fully met by the Commissariat establishing a central beef farm, and distributing bullocks for slaughter to the large stations within range. It would not cost much to attach an English beef herd to each of the existing public cattle farms and the herds might possibly be made self-supporting. In such a country as India, however, improved beef can hardly be considered a crying necessity, as the beef-eating population is in such a large minority.

Another point which is conspicuous in description of Indian cattle is the absence of well marked differences sufficient for popular description. The points by which the general varieties can be distinguished from one another are simply those of differences in size and shape which it requires a practised eye to detect, although at a glance in the case of any special animal it is possible for an experienced man to form a correct idea of his breed. This is strongly confirmatory of the view that the zebu is a true species, and has diverged far in the line of development from the ox of Europe. Whether, or no, he is a black race is a point which has been raised by Professor Wallace, but into which we will not now discuss, for it is at present *sub judice*.

In the study of Indian cattle crop up numbers of questions of the utmost practical and theoretical importance into which I must not enter here, but must ask you when you read in the newspapers about traffic in hides, horns, bones, and hoofs, or concerning live-stock sales, the great fodder question, vaccination of cattle, inspection of dairies, improvement of stock, cruelty to cart bullocks, cattle poisoning, ghee adulteration, meat markets, and Murrains to take these notices as evidences of the great part Indian cattle have in the welfare of this grand and progressive country.

Dr. D. Macdonald having proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Steel for his interesting and valuable paper, the proceedings then terminated.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The following Notification by Faculty of Arts is published:—

Election of Dean and four Syndics. University Hall, Monday, 10th February 1890, at 5-30 p.m.

I. In accordance with bye-law 83, it is hereby notified—That the Honourable Mr. F. L. Latham and the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang have given due notice of their intention to propose the *Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood* as Dean in Arts for the ensuing year.

II. In accordance with bye-law 83, it is hereby notified—

(1.) That Professors J. Scorgie and K. J. Sanjana (also Messrs. W. E. Hart and K. D. Naegamvala) have given due notice of their intention to propose the *Revd. F. Dreckmann*, S. J., as a Syndic in Arts for the ensuing year "to represent the Physical and Experimental Sciences."

(2.) That the Honourable Mr. F. L. Latham and the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang have given due notice of their intention to propose Principal R. G. Oxenham as a Syndic in Arts for the ensuing year.

(3.) That Principals R. G. Oxenham and V. A. Modak have given due notice of their intention to propose Mr. James Jardine, M.A., and the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang as Syndics in Arts for the ensuing year.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C. M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 7th February 1890.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The parade fell in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday. After the Companies had been equalised and told off, ten rounds of blank ammunition per man were issued. On the "advance" sounding, six companies of nineteen files formed quarter column on their left markers. The Adjutant then called the Battalion to attention and shoulder arms. After saying a few words about the manner in which the men should put on their belts, and that strict silence should be maintained in the ranks, he reported the parade "present" to the Commanding Officer, who gave the order "Form fours right, No. 1 left wheel, remainder in succession, quick march," when the Regiment marched to the parade-ground, by the usual route. On reaching the Maidan, the order was given "In succession front form companies," followed by "march on four markers," when the company commanders formed column on their left markers. The order was then given "At the halt into line left form," followed by a "General Salute." Then quarter column by the right on No. 1 was formed, and the Regiment marched-past in column and quarter column. The march-past in quarter column was not nearly so good as usual; that in column was good, but the effect was spoiled by the officers of No. 5, who went past close together in place of being—the one three paces in front of the second file from the right, and the other three paces in front of the second file from the left. After the second march-past the Commanding Officer "changed ranks," "moved to the left in fours," "wheeled," and "deployed to the left," when he called out the Right Major to put the Regiment through the manual and firing exercises. A slight mistake was made here, when the men were ordered "to support arms" from the "present" in place of from the "shoulder." The Colonel then gave the order, "Retire in fours from the right of companies." After this was done, "Rear form companies," "Forward," "Halt Front," "By the right dress." Then two volleys were fired by half Battalions from right to left. As on last Saturday this was spoiled by one of the *cadet* companies firing too soon. Then three Battalion volleys, two volleys by companies from right to left, which were well executed. Then independent firing was ordered, which continued till the "cease fire" sounded, after which quarter columns by the left on No. 1 was formed and the Regiment was dismissed by the Adjutant. On this parade it was noticeable that there was far too much talking and noise in the supernumerary ranks.

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company ...	1	1	1	...	3	...	33	39
B " ...	1	1	1	...	2	...	9	14
C " ...	...	1	...	...	3	...	10	14
D " ...	...	...	1	...	3	...	25	29
E " ...	...	1	1	1	2	...	26	31
F " ...	...	...	1	1	1	...	20	23
G	...	...	...	...	3	3	15	21
H	...	...	...	...	5	...	32	37
I Cadets ...	...	...	1	...	3	...	20	24
K	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4
L	...	...	1	...	3	...	66	70
Army Staff ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	6	9
Staff & Band ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total ...	2	5	7	4	30	3	294	345

The following officers were on parade, *viz*:—

Lieut-Col the Hon'ble L H Bayley; Major R S Brown; Captains T W C Leathem, (Adjutant), Baird, Place, Lund, and Willis; Lieutenants Jefferies, Savage, Sharp, and Cornforth; 2nd-Lieutenants Rowland, Wilkinson, and Kenny.

THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The Governor's Body Guard and the Bombay Light Horse had another capital morning's drill—the third this season—on the General Parade Ground on Saturday morning. There was a very good muster of volunteers, and Captain Little commanded that squadron, the right and left troops being led by Lieutenant Harold King and Lieutenant Cuffe respectively. The drill was more prolonged than on the previous occasion, and there were manifest signs of improvement both in the ranks and in the handling of the volunteer squadron. The march-past in column of squadron was very evenly done, and so was the wheeling, both in troops and in squadron. Major Daniell has been good enough to promise further combined drills during the season, and the advantage of these parades is so great that it is hoped that every man and horse that can turn out will do so.

REVIEWS.

A GUJERATI PURAN.

Mr. Ichharam Suryaram Desai, editor of the *Gujerati*, has favoured us with one more instalment of his Gujerati printing press series in the shape of a portly quarto volume of 680 pages entitled "Srimad-Bhagavata," or "The Mystery of the Creation explained." Literally, "Bhagavata" means "Concerning the Deity" and this work is one of the eighteen Purans of Hindoo mythology, describing all and everything about the deity, although, perhaps, this particular Puran is the most mystery-seeking and philosophical of them all, and therefore perhaps a special favourite with the lotus-eating Hindu. It appears from Mr. Ichharam's exhaustive preface to the work, which he appears to have well edited and even ornamented, that the Bhagavata Puran is originally a Sanskrit work, and that translations thereof have been made in most of the Indian vernaculars by poets and versifiers during the middle ages of Indian literature. The volume under review is the Gujerati version of the Puran, rendered by two illustrious poets of Gujerat, Premanand and Vallabh, the former being *par excellence* the poet of Gujerat.

This Premanand being originally a native of Baroda territory, the volume has very appropriately been dedicated to his Highness Maharajah Sayajirao Gaekwar in recognition, more especially, of his Highness' "zeal in the progress of knowledge and the cultivation of vernacular literature," and also, we believe, in view of the fact that H. H. the Gaekwar is the foremost native Prince of Gujerat. Facing the dedication is a full-size portrait of the Maharaja, and the volume is further enriched with a frontispiece, representing the eighth incarnation of the Hindoo deity, the five-headed Brahma (the creative energy) on his left and three Indian cows on his right. The frontispiece is a good specimen of Indian art, coloured and executed at Poona. On the whole, this volume is a worthy addition to the works already issued by the *Gujerati* printing press, and well deserves the patronage of the Princes and people of Gujarat.

AN AID TO THE STUDY OF ALGEBRA.*

Mr. Sorabji Nasarvanji Koyaji, a graduate of the Bombay University, has favoured us with a copy of his first attempt at a scientific work in the mathematical line. It is a volume of 350 pages, printed at the Bombay Education Society's Press, Byculla. This work supplies a want that has long been felt by college students. The object of the book, as its name indicates, is to facilitate the study of an important branch of one of the most abstruse subjects, which has been given no subordinate place in the University curriculum, and the proper study of which always tends to train the mind and develop the reasoning powers. Students too often cram their minds with a number of algebraical formulæ, without in any way understanding how they are derived. This is to be ascribed mainly to the want of materials such as would guide them to a clear and perfect comprehension of the subject. Mr. Koyaji's "Aid" will, therefore, prove of value to all students preparing for the Previous Examination. By supplying those steps in the theories, which are omitted in the text books, upon which this work is based, by stating and re-stating, where necessary, those facts which students are generally assumed to know,—but which as a matter of fact they do not know,—and further, by throwing light on several additional points not noticed in the text books, the whole subject is rendered easily explainable. The solution of examination papers at the end of the book will serve to bring home to students the fact that it is not the difficulty that is often the cause of their failure, but a want of due comprehension of the subject. We observe that the work has received favourable notice from Professors Hathornwaite and Sanjana, and we are glad to add our own testimony to the excellent system adopted in the treatment of the subject.

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* An Aid to the Study of Algebra. S. N. Koyaji, B.A. Elphinstone College.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Feb. 3.

The announcement that steam communication over the internal rivers has been suspended, has been received with regret. The facilities and rapid locomotion afforded by the steam boats was regarded by the public as a boon, and not less than an improvement necessitated by the existence of the railway. No doubt it has occasioned frequent annoyance to the passengers by not being able to get passage at the appointed time, and by delays caused by derangement in the machinery. But this conveyance was far superior to the dirty and narrow boats, which inflicting all possible discomforts and delays on the passengers, were a source of danger to life and property. The river steam communication might have been greatly improved, if it had been entrusted to private hands. The half-dozen steam-boats plying between Pangim and Verem, Mapuca, Rachol and Sanvordem were obtained second-hand, and neglect has accelerated the decay in wood and machinery; so that they have been under repairs oftener than in actual work. As all of them are now disabled, the Government have a fine opportunity of getting rid of them by a public auction, and inviting tenders from a private contract, under which the work of carrying passengers would be done cheaply and satisfactorily.

Marmagoa has been receiving the visit of his Excellency the Dewan of Mysore, who came with a retinue of followers on a pleasure excursion. During his stay his Excellency has been visiting several places of note, and left on the 19th January, well satisfied with his short sojourn in the city of Vasco da Gama. The Committee appointed to furnish an estimate of an iron bridge between Cortalim and Agacaim, connecting the two provinces of Salsette and Ilhas, have sent in their report, fixing the amount at eight lakhs of rupees. The estimate appears to be excessive, since no details of the sounding and boring of the river-bed have been given, and it is needless to say that an estimate without these details is misleading. The project will doubtless be shelved, as it is almost impossible for the Government to provide such a large fund as would be necessary.

THE COMING SURPLUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A few days ago I ventured to suggest in your columns that the anticipated surplus of the coming budget could not be, for many reasons, better utilized than for the purpose of lowering the present enhanced salt duty to its old rate of Rs. 2 a maund. One more, and a weightier reason, for the suggestion made is afforded by an analysis of the published returns of the salt revenue. Looking to the returns for the nine months ending on the 7th ultimo of the current financial year, we find that, though there has been an advance in the consumption of salt to the extent of about six lakhs of maunds over the corresponding period of 1888-89, yet the quantity is some 6½ lakhs of maunds less than that consumed in 1887-88; and a Lahore paper estimates that "there will be close on a million of maunds less of salt consumed in 1889-90 than in 1887-88." But even the year 1887-88 cannot be taken as a normal year of salt-consumption. It was a year of admittedly reduced consumption, owing partly to the enhancement of the salt duty in the closing months, and partly to stoppages of issues of salt at Government works, intended, as Mr. Westland said, to allow the old stock of under-taxed salt in the hands of the salt dealers to run out, the quantity consumed being over a million maunds less than that of the previous year 1886-87, which year being one of lower duties, may be taken as a fairly normal year for comparison. This makes the probable decrease in consumption this year no less than two million maunds as compared with that of 1886-87. Add further what is often left out in such estimates the loss during those three years, of annual increase of consumption corresponding to increase of population, which may be calculated at about one more million maunds as under:—

Increase of population in three years at one per cent. increase per annum =7,600,000; salt at £10 per head per annum for such increase of population =7,600,000 × 10 lbs. ÷ 82 =930,500 maunds or say, close on a million maunds.

Thus, the total diminution in the people's consumption of this prime necessary of life threatens to be, by the close of the current official year, *close on three million maunds.* There may be some improvement in this and the next month, but there is no hope of much, according to present indications. The outlook is altogether a most "disheartening," one, and is full of meaning, not to say, warning, to the Indian financier, in regard to the practical working of the salt-duty enhancement measures of 1888. It suggests considerations of fiscal expediency as well as of general policy, which seem to counsel some immediate reduction in the amount of that heavy tax on a necessary of life by way of relief to the poorer classes of the tax-paying community, and which, let us hope, Sir D. M. Barbour will not with a light heart brush aside. But it is clear that, to be able to propose and carry through such a measure of relief, the Finance Minister must have the strong support of public opinion. In the absence of such support, he would be powerless, and would find his position untenable as against the influence and pressure of the great spending department, or, it may be against the clamour of the upper and richer classes for abolition or reduction of the "intolerable" income-tax or rice-duty, which is certain to be raised. It is not too much to hope, however, that he will get such support from the press and the political associations throughout the country, and be able to give in March next our poorer millions the relief they so much need in this matter of the salt-tax.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, 8th February. G. V. J.

SNAKE-CHARMERS AND MONGOOSE FIGHTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A stranger in this city, I avail of the medium of your journal to draw the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to some of the disgustingly cruel displays which form a portion of the delectable entertainment offered daily by snake-charmers to the residents at Watson Hotel. I do not, of course, refer to the harmless tricks of jugglery, but to the senselessly cruel portion of the performance, which the charmer naively describes as, "make mongoose snake fight." The spectacle consists of first torturing a harmless description of snake into a state of excitement, and then letting loose a mongoose, who, at once without any show of fight on the part of the snake, seizes its head and worries it until the charmer thinks fit to remove the mongoose, when the snake is flung into a basket in a bleeding semi-moribund condition only to be mangled again when vitality has returned.

It is difficult to conceive a more revolting exhibition of cruelty, not having even the merit of equality in the combatants, and I trust that I may be successful in attracting the attention of the abovenamed Society to these inhuman practices, and that their influence may be directed to prohibit them. If they do not possess the power, then I hope that the cultivated Englishmen for whose amusement these entertainment are provided, will, at least discountenance acts of meaningless cruelty.—Yours, &c.,

T. G. Y.

THE BRAEMER DIVORCE CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I regret very much to bring to your notice some mistakes your reporter made in yesterday's case, which appeared in this morning's paper in the Braemer Divorce case, wherein he states that Mrs. Burton asked Mrs. Mullen to come to give her evidence. She was summoned by the High Court to do so. And another mistake he has made, that Mrs. Braemer had only slept in her room on the 26th October. This is misleading to the public. It was clearly stated that she had slept in her mother's room since the 11th October.—Yours, &c.,

8th Feb. P. HAMILTON.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE MARRYAT LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

2ND TIES.

H. S. Jacob	*vs.*	H. Anderson.
O. Marshall	*vs.*	H. R. Cobbold.

To be played off by Wednesday, 12th instant.

LAWN-TENNIS HANDICAP.

FINAL TIE.—SINGLES.

E. F. Nicholson, O. *vs.* H. E. Proctor, + ½, 30.

To be played off by Saturday, 15th instant.

The following as a statement of the traffic receipts of the Indian Midland Railway for the week ending 1st February 1890:—From merchandise, Rs. 47,690; passenger and other earnings, Rs. 32,204;—total, Rs. 79,894, as against the corresponding period, last year, when they were Rs. 45,342; thus showing an increase this year of Rs. 34,552.

EDUCATION IN THE BARODA STATE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

To judge of the progress made by the country in education, the public have to depend on statistics and reports published by the heads of various administrations for the several presidencies and by the Governor-General-in-Council for British India. About a month ago the public were informed of the resolution of the Government on the report of the Director of Public Instruction for the Bombay Presidency. A short time ago were published the statistics of education in British India for the year 1888-89. The state of education in the Baroda State may now be brought under notice since in less than two decades Baroda has made a name for itself in this department of the public administration.

It was on the 22nd March, 1871, that the Baroda High School and a few vernacular schools were opened. These schools were at the time placed under the charge of the late Rao Saheb Bhogilal Pranvalabhdas, who was well-known as an experienced educationist and a Gujerati scholar, and who might be called the pioneer of education in the Baroda State. Since before these schools were opened there was a very limited number of English-speaking gentlemen in the court of the Gaekwar. In the year 1872 the number of schools rose to 33 and a few Sanskrit schools were also opened Some four years after there were 51 schools, with 4,000 pupils; and during the interval an English school was opened at Petlad. The annual cost at the time amounted to Rs. 26,000. Shortly afterwards, during the administration of Rajah Sir T. Madhavrao, the English and vernacular schools were separated, and placed under different heads, increasing at the same time the number of schools and the expenditure upon education. Thus in the year 1876-77 there were 104 schools, with 11,000 pupils receiving education in the Baroda State, at a total cost of Rs. 63,000. In 1878-79 the number of schools rose to 145, the number of pupils to 13,000, and the expenditure to Rs. 81,000, while in 1879-80 they rose to 180,17,000, and 1,00,000 respectively. The figures for 1885-86 were 276 schools, 30,000 scholars, and Rs. 2,41,169 expenditure against 2,56,26,000 and 2,22,520 respectively, for the year 1884-85. In 1886-87 there were 323 schools with nearly 34,000 pupils, and the expenditure upon English and vernacular education amounted to Rs. 2,76,073, excluding the amount spent after school-houses.

During this interval the Educational Department extended its sphere of usefulness in various directions. The High School enlisted the services of able European, and native graduates of English and Indian Universities. On the 1st of January 1882 a college class was opened, and the University recognized it for teaching up to the course for the Previous Examination, candidates for which flock in numbers for admission every year. The college staff was further strengthened owing to the opening of a B.Sc. class in January 1887. A First B. A. class was opened in the commencement of the last year and the University raised the status of the Baroda College by recognizing it as a college teaching up to the full B.Sc. and B. A. courses. While so much was done for the higher education secondary and primary education was by no means neglected. Between 1873 and 1887, 12 Anglo-Vernacular schools were opened at different periods in the several parts of the Baroda districts, and more than 650 students are at present taking advantage of English education, when it is made so cheap and easy for them by their enlightened ruler. A special school for the boys of the Sirdars, Darakadars, &c., was opened in 1883, but had to be abolished in 1888.

In connection with vernacular education H. H. the Maharaja sanctioned in 1884-85 a scheme for the improvement and diffusion of primary education amongst the masses. Under that scheme 30 new schools are to be opened every year until the total number of schools imparting education in the vernacular reaches 1,200. This liberal sanction by H. H. the Maharaja has given great impetus to the vernacular department, which has greatly expended during the course of a few years. It will not, therefore, be out of place to give here a few statistics to show that primary education in the Baroda State could be favourably compared with that in the British schools. The number of institutions in 1887-88 was 346, of which 2 were funded and 52 aided indigenous ones, the rest being Government schools, as against 305 vernacular schools in all in the previous year, of which 2 were funded and 42 aided schools. According to languages there were 294 Gujerati, 23 Marathi, 12 Sanskrit, and [illegible] Urdu schools. The Gujerati schools include two training schools (one for males and the other for females) and one agriculture class, while the Urdu schools include one music school. Of these 346 schools there were 36 boys' schools, 4 special institutions, and 5 girls' schools, *i.e.*, in all 45 schools in the capital of the Gaekwar. The number of pupils on the registers of all vernacular schools was 34,262 on the 31st of July, 1888, as compared with 32,435 on the same date in 1887. The percentage of pupils to the population of school-going age was 11·5 as against 9·9 in 1886-87, while for British India the figures for last two years were 11·2 and 11·0 respectively. The number of boys attending school was 31,804, or 19·1 per cent., of the male population of school-going age, as compared with 30,294 in the previous year. The number of girl-pupils was 2,458, as compared with 2,141 in 1886-87. The percentage of girls attending school to the female population of a school-going age was only ·16, which for British India was 1·8 in the year 1888-89. The number of schools rose from 23 to 27, and at present it is 31, of which 6 are in Baroda, containing about 450 girls. The total expenditure on education rose from 1,95,360 in 1886-87 to 2,12,711 in 1887-88, excluding the cost of school buildings and their repairs. This expenditure was about 1·41 per cent. of the total revenue of the State. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 5 Babashai, while in the Bombay Presidency it comes to more than Rs. 6 British. Backward classes, such as Kolis, Bhils, &c., are exempted from the payment of fees, and poor and deserving students to the extent of one-fifth of the number on the rolls are admitted free. Thus nearly 31 per cent. of the total number of pupils attending Government vernacular schools received education gratis in the Baroda State.

After the resolution of H. H. the Maharaja referred to above there were also opened some special institutions which deserve notice. When it was resolved to open 30 new schools every year, it was found desirable to have a training college for supplying teachers. It was consequently opened in 1885, with one class containing 40 scholars, and since 1887-88 it has its full course of teaching, containing 65 scholars in three classes as in the British training colleges. A female training class was also opened a few years ago. Another special institution worthy of note is a music school or *gayan shala* for teaching the science and art of Oriental music. It was opened in 1886, and has ever since been a very popular institution under the superintendence of Professor Maula Bux. Some 70 students attend the classes, which are held in the evenings in order that the students might continue their regular study in English or vernacular schools at the same time. H. H. the Maharaja so far perceived the necessity of such institutions that he recently ordered the opening of a music school at Patan, and also consented to pay from the department the expenses of printing different works on music on the Western system of notation, under the guidance of Professor Maula Bux. Four of such works have already been published.

In the whole State there are 12 Sanskrit schools, nine being in the capital itself, teaching different branches of Sanskrit learning.

There are, moreover, certain special features in connection with the vernacular department, which should not be omitted in a review of the present state of education in Baroda. The standards and text-books for the vernacular schools have been materially changed, and subjects of practical utility, such as letter-writing, book-keeping, village accounts, and penmanship have been introduced in the sixth standards. Sanscrit is tought in the upper standard in accordance with the special desire of H. H. the Maharaja. Many schools have also a sixth standard 2nd year class for giving higher vernacular education, and the students are taught such subjects as geometry, algebra, chemistry, &c. A text-book on morality was long ago recognized in the department, and seems to have produced a beneficial effect.

For the better elucidation of the subjects taught, there are already 3 large museums in three large schools of the State, *viz.*, in Baroda, Amreli, and Patan, which such a large city as Surat has only recently been fortunate enough to secure sanction for a museum for the Gujerati schools. Museum on a small scale are to be found in many of the other schools.

In the female training class noticed above, and in the girls' schools in the city, more attention is paid to practically useful matters. Culinary art and practical needle-work have been specially attended to, cookery forms one of the subjects for the students to learn both theoretically and practically. Special arrangement has been made to have a tailor or an elderly lady, well-versed in teaching practical needle-work, in almost all girls' schools. In two of the schools in Baroda music has been introduced as a subject to be learnt scientifically on the system propounded by Professor Maula Bux. It was feared that music as a science would find many opponents in the Hindu parents and relatives of the girls and ladies attending the schools. Hence great care was taken in the beginning not to act against the wishes of the parents. However, the girls and the scholars of the female training class appear to have taken a great liking to it, and appreciate the worth of the knowledge of music imparted scientifically, and thus in a short time it attracted a very large number. A zenana class has been attached to one of the city girls' schools, and is in a thriving condition.

The Vernacular Educational Department has also been engaged, according to the wishes of H. H. the Maharaja and in pursuance of the scheme sanctioned in 1884-85, in taking steps to enrich and give encouragement to vernacular literature. Besides purchasing books in the vernacular languages for prizes and for school libraries, liberal donations have been offered for the preparation of works on science, morality, &c., in the vernaculars. It is found necessary to have a science series in the vernaculars, and as a first instalment, the work of preparing an exhaustive treatise on chemistry has been entrusted to two science graduates. A Sanskrit work, styled *Niti Vakjamrita* (nectar of lessons on morality) will also shortly be published in Marathi and Gujerati. The work of translating some Urdu and Hindi books, useful for girls and females, is also undertaken by the principal staff of the Department. The general complaint at present is that mental education has been too much taken care of, while physical education is almost neglected amongst the natives, and that every day we find the educated portion among the natives growing weaker and weaker in constitution and unable to bear the great strain put upon them in these days of hard competition. This fact has been clearly recognized by many, but no practical steps seem to have been taken by any as yet. Gymnasia have lately been established in some of the principal schools, but when the gymnasium of the high school is very thinly attended as compared to the total number of boys on its rolls, we can hardly expect any good result in the anglo-vernacular or vernacular schools. With a view, therefore, to make physical education popular in the schools, it is necessary to resort to the indigenous games and sports, which would not be very expensive to the students or to the State. Consequently, at the desire of H. H. the Maharaja the work of compiling a special treatise on all native plays and games in vogue, particularly in Gujerat, has been entrusted to the head master of the training college, and it is expected to be out a few months hence. The work, it is supposed, will be the first of its kind in Gujerati, and hence it should necessarily be got up in the best style possible with a number of illustrations, as in English books on games and plays. It might here be mentioned that independently of the Educational Department H. H. the Maharaja has made arrangements to have works on English games in the vernaculars, and already works have been published on croquet, lawn-tennis, and bezique, in Marathi and Gujerati, and on cricket in Marathi.

For such a flourishing State of education the Baroda subjects are under the deepest obligations to H. H the Maharaja for the liberal policy adopted by him, to Dewan Bahadurs Laxamonrao Jagannathji and Manibhai Jasbhai for zealously giving practical effect to it, and to Messrs. T. S. Tait and Hargovindas Dwarkadas, the two heads of the English and vernacular education, respectively, under whose efficient supervision and control the department has made such rapid but steady progress in the course of a comparatively short period. It would not, however, be unfair if the public still expect great many things from such a liberal and wise ruler. The department should not, and it is believed, does not, stop at the stage, since there are many schemes and proposals under consideration. It is proposed to open a law class in Baroda in connection with the Baroda College, that has now got a full course in Arts. In connection with the college another agricultural class has also been opened, and in a short time the public will hear of a sanction by H. H. the Maharaja for a Technical Institute, either managed by the State or by a private individual on the grant-in-aid system. A large sum has been set apart for a vernacular science series. The idea of opening a female high school under a competent lady superintendent has almost reached a final stage. H. H. the Maharaja has been graciously pleased to grant a sum of Rs. 12,000 for publishing old unpublished Gujerati by old Gujerati poets. A special series for girls as supplementary to the Hope series for upper classes is in preparation, the work being entrusted to several competent Gujerati scholars, Shastris, and graduates.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN PASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

The honorary secretary of the Anglo-Indian Passage Association writes to us:—

Sir,—As from certain letters and articles that have recently appeared in some of the various Indian newspapers a misunderstanding apparently exists regarding the present position of the Anglo-Indian Passage Association, together with its object and prospects, will you kindly allow me, therefore, to endeavour to correct the same through the medium of your columns.

Though the Association has *at present* failed in getting a reduction for its members from the leading steam-ship lines running out here, it does not follow that such a proceeding breaks up the Association. On the contrary, we are not extinguished by any means, nor I trust likely to be. What has taken place has been merely a preliminary skirmish as it were, and its results have *not* come as a surprise.

We have made no absurd demands from any of the steam-ship lines, nor do we expect all sorts of advantages, such as weekly sailings, high rate of speed, luxurious accommodation and food, &c., &c., for very cheap fares. Far from it. I think, I may safely say that any steamer company that enters into negociations with us will find that our demands are exceedingly moderate and reasonable.

As I have pointed out before, the main object of the Association is to provide passages for those people of good position, both "in the services" and "out of it" who cannot afford either to go Home themselves, or to send their wives and children, at the existing rates; leaving out the question whether these rates be excessive or otherwise; and it is to these people, as well as the many who are willing to do their neighbours a good turn that we look to chiefly for support.

Now that the leading steamship lines have refused to negociate with us, it has been proposed to form a limited liability company and run our own vessels, but as we are still in correspondense with a few outside lines, we have some hope that this extreme course may perhaps be avoided. Experience shows us, however, that our best plan will be first to get together a sufficient capital such as would give same weight to our negociations, as well as be a guarantee of our stability. So we are now asking all who wish to support us to give us a promise of taking one or more shares of the value of Rs. 100 each, when called upon to do so. The new prospectus now in course of construction will give all details.

The committee fully realise the gravity of the task before them, and will proceed with the utmost deliberation and caution in every step they take; and as they have now been nearly three years at work in this cheap-passage movement, some experience of considerable value to them has been gained; and, moreover, they have the advantage of being able to get the advice and aid of some good business men, who have kindly volunteered their services on behalf of the Association.

I am glad to say that already several offers to become shareholders have been received, and, no doubt, once the prospectuses are circulated, we shall have the full support we expect and hope for.

In conclusion, I beg to state for the information of all interested, that Messrs. William Watson and Co, of Bombay have severed their connection with us.

THE RIDGELY-SIMMONS RACE AT THE RINK.

This race on roller skates was run off at the Columbia Rink, on Saturday night, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. The race was for Rs. 1,000, the distance being one mile and a handicap of a quarter lap on Ridgely, who was expected to pull off the affair easily. For the first lap or two the quarter-lap separated the skaters, when Ridgely gradually began to lessen the distance. The half-mile saw the two neck and neck; but this was only for an instant as Ridgely fell back again, and although he spurted grandly lost the race by a foot. It was a grand race throughout and well repaid those who journeyed down to the Rink. The time, according to official checking, was 3 minutes 35 4-5 seconds.

Mr. Ridgely has been working hard for the Rink the past three weeks, and all the patrons will be pleased to learn that Mr. Simmons has, with his characteristic liberality, offered him a benefit by agreeing to tender him the net profits realized from the Grand Carnival on Thursday night next. Mr. Ridgely, to be generous also, has offered Rs. 500 for the use of the Rink on Wednesday night next, and on that occasion will invite the lady patrons to a "skating party," tickets for admission and skates for the evening being furnished free.

The management have fairly out-done themselves in the programme prepared for next Thursday, and there ought to be such a house as is seldom gathered together in Bombay.

HOW THE ORIENTALISTS ENJOYED THEMSELVES AT STOCKHOLM.

We give below a few extracts from Dr. Leitner's racy article on "Scholars on the Rampage," in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, to which we referred in our leading columns on Saturday:—

In this Babel of tongues there was nothing suited to the occasion. Hosts and guests, King and country, the aims of the Congress, its special feature of Orientalists fraternising with Orientals were alike forgotten on the common ground of gorging. Yet this "one touch of (Northern) nature did *not* make the whole world kin," for one high-caste Brahmin and another Indian turned away with disgust from a scene at Landberg's soiree, in which pseudo-Oriental dances insulted in their opinion, the amusements of Orientals; whilst several German professors fled when long-legged Swedish ballet girls caricatured, in the contortions of the French stage, the Egyptian Almees. Nor were the servants of the Grand Hotel at Stockholm, dressed up in the fancy costumes of pantomime Circassians, more successful in giving an Oriental colouring to the Swedish Bacchanalia. Possibly, only Snaps may stir the Scandinavian soul, but the sons of the sunnier South do not require such stimulants. At Upsala, some students sought to seduce several Mahomedan dignitaries, and plaintively suggested Claret when Snaps was refused; but even the blandishments of the fairest ladies at this old seat of learning, or at the Gothenburg banquet, failed to shake the sobriety of even the lower-born Mussulmans. Ay, the very drink of the Gods, the mead offered on the tumulus of Odin, was rejected by the less enthusiastic members. They were glad that Odin was dead, if he ever lived, and thought he might be forgotten at an Oriental Congress held at the end of the nineteenth century, in a practical and scientific age. They were also wise, for the mead, made of honey and some other stuff, heated in the sun and handed round in huge horns, had an evidently depressing effect on what was meant to be a joyful occasion, considering the cheers of undergraduate crowds. It was not merely the solemnity of the gathering that made the faces look more and more serious, as the speeches proceeded. Even Max Muller looked sad. Some dispersed in the neighbourhood which abounds in antiquities. There exists at Old Upsala a Christian Church, built on the ruins of a heathen temple. It attracted deserved attention, and led to the only discovery made by the Congress. Professor Leland, who, already recommended the study of Pigeon-English as a solution of philological puzzles to a learned section, which discussed and dismissed his view *au grand serieux*, proved to some half-convinced *savants*, how that Odin, who had so long fed on travellers, was at last sacrificed in this very spot by himself to himself, when he took the disguise of a traveller, in order to test the fidelity of his retainers. As he hung on a tree for three days, tossed in the wind, he extolled their devotion to duty in verses, the authenticity of which has never been seriously denied.

What was the cause of all this degradation of the learned and of learning? We do not ask those members for a reply who successfully hunted after decorations, or who were the guests of the King (that is to say, he paid their hotel bills and sent some of his servants to attend on them.) Nor do we enquire from those to whom unlimited champagne was a welcome novelty or who took off their hats to an empty royal carriage, believing it to be occupied. We will not even trouble the tourists who wisely took advantage of the opportunity of receiving the value of their subscription of membership in a single day's Wullhalla carousing, 16s. for all non-Scandinavians, the descendants of the Vikings being, in the practical spirit of an entrepreneur's "personally conducted party" (say in Egypt or the Holy Land), charge double, besides extra payments for certain banquets. For the Swedes are a most hospitable race and encourage the timid guests by their own example of freely partaking or what they so generously offer. As modest appetisers to their numerous substantial meals, they have a little "foretaste" or "tasting board" which groans under a host of delicacies, airy, and spiritual, substantial, and to which ample justice is done before proceeding to the regular meal of from four or five to any number of courses. Formerly, even at hotels nothing was charged for these "appetisers," till some tourists abused the privilege by feasting on them enough to last a gentleman for 24 hours and then ordering, say, a plateful of soup, cost 3 pence. Still the Swedes require much food in order to keep up their splendid physique, of which Stockholm has the special secret of producing very fine specimens, including women of the structure of Sergeant-Majors. They have, we believe, only five meals a day, lasting the brief space of two hours each. This still leaves 14 hours daily to be employed, and had they been allowed to entertain the Orientalists in their own houses, as was the custom at other Congresses, here and elsewhere, no doubt that an excuse for additional meals might have been found. They will never forgive the organizer of the last Oriental Congress for having baulked their hospitable bent by sending the Orientalists to hotels where the charges were conceived on a scale more than worthy of the occasion.

Perhaps also had the strangers been quartered on the natives, a more correct appreciation might have earlier prevailed as to the position and aims of the administrator of the Congress. To him and to him alone is due all that offended the sober men of learning, the men with a shadow of self-respect, the men who came to work and not to play. It was his influence that caused the sorry exhibition, in the *menu* to which we have alluded, and in which, perhaps, every contributor, if left entirely to himself, could have produced a literary gem, that would have justified his reputation. Even the toasts and speeches were titubant where they were not formal or adulatory. "Ego et rex meus" was the key to everything he did or prevented, though there were occasions, as when he addressed the free men of the North as "my Norwegians," when only the "Ego" was predominant, or when he, with singular bad taste, seemed to complain of ingratitude to or, dissatisfaction with, himself, at the farewell banquet given by the City of Gothenburg. "No," as a leading Muhammedan then said, "to the King and to the people we are for ever grateful, but we did not know that we should be so to him." Did he really pay the train from Stockholm to Christiana or the one from Christiana to Gothenburg that carried the learned passengers through the dead of night in postures that made them envy the full length of the occupants of a box of sardines? Or did he really contribute to any banquet, say that of Christiana, which is said to have cost £1,600 for 400 members, or to the one at Gothenburg; or, indeed, to any entertainments except the one he gave himself of Swedish Almees and Hotel Circassians? Even if he did nothing could have justified the arrogance by which, on his own sole authority, he excluded men like the Rev. Dr. Tien or the Oriental novelist Mr. Verner von Heydenstam from the Congress, of which his own valet wore the rosette of membership. Were he ten times the excellent linguist he is (he speaks Italian to perfection, French "grasseye" like a tambour-major and Arabic like the best of Dragomans), he ought to have sat at the feet of the philologists from all countries who, if they cannot speak the languages with the fluency of couriers, know their history and life. Of course, there should be a compromise between philologists and linguists, the former becoming more of the latter and the latter more of the former. Of course also, he struck the true note, when in rebellion both to the Oriental tourist and the Oriental Professor, he urged a residence and serious studies in the East as the very basis of a correct and, above all, a sympathetic knowledge of Eastern races and creeds. But sympathy, like charity, begins at home; and there he had none, or only among his parasites. Had he practised the modesty he preached, his proposals for giving a new direction to future Oriental Congresses might have received a better reception.

For the same reason, the obtrusion of an arrogant personality into everything, the minor details of the Congress were maladministered. It was not true, as the programme stated, that the Grand Hotel at Stockholm could accommodate all the members. There was favouritism in the allotment of rooms, as there was in the better or worse accommodation in trains, in the invitations, in having to do everything for oneself or having it done for one, in the more or less offhand treatment at the Stockholm Congress Secretariat in the presentation to the King of the works of Orientalists, which the programme actually *suggested*, and, which, without the previous consent of the donors, were divided among various universities. The programme had to be gone through, and this was done autocratically, if not brutally. Whatever escaped the royal eye,—his ear has since caught some sounds of discontent,—was not nearly so well done as at Leyden or Florence or London, not to speak of Paris, the original home of the Oriental Congresses. Dispersed in various hotels or private lodgings, many could not meet those whom they specially wished to see among their fellow-workers; there was not *one* room, provided with newspapers and writing material, where all would drop in, see friends, get letters or reply to them. All was hurry and confusion. Many of the minor publications presented to the Congress vanished. Information, except by a lady clerk, was given in a surley way by inexperienced youths, taking their cue from the manner of the boss. The daily bulletins did not contain brief summaries of the papers read and of the discussion elicited, as at St. Petersburg and other Congresses; some did not appear at all. Names of members were entered wrongly, as Ollendorff for Oldenberg, Hayden for Hazden, &c., showing an utter ignorance by the compilers of the existence of these scholars. In the "communications inscrites" some papers are entered under the wrong section; some were "inscribed" that were not entered; and so on. All was hurry and confusion where it was not empty show. A story may be told which is characteristic of the spirit that reigned supreme. The great scholar, Brugsch-Pasha, was impertinently asked why he had not brought his uniform as an Egyptian Pasha, and was peremptorily requested to send for it from Berlin, when he quietly and wittily replied that he would leave at once for that capital, and send instead his uniform to the Congress. Once or twice a day one had to rush home in order to put on "tenue de ceremonie." To see philosophers in broad daylight in evening dress with decorations must, indeed, have been a sight for the Scandinavian Gods; but their nostrils must have heaved with even greater delight at seeing them run, in that costume, to railway stations, to be packed worse than herrings (except the favoured ones) or to the crowded bars and fight their way to sandwiches, relieved by sweets, and washed down with irregular potations of whatever came to hand—beer, brandy, claret, champagne. The veriest savages would have shown more self-restraint, but it may be said in excuse for our Orientalists, that they rarely enjoyed a quiet or regular breakfast or dinner. Several of them are still suffering from the effects of the northern debauch.

Yet in spite of the attractions to which we have alluded, the late Congress was not even a success as regards the number of members whom it captured. At the first Congress held in Paris in 1873, there were 1,064 members from all countries, including 10 crowned heads. At Stockholm, H. M. the King of Sweden and Norway, Oscar II., was the Protector and President, and four royal personages, including the enlightened Gaikowar of Baroda, were honorary members." Yet Professor Weber claims that the 713 members who joined the Swedish Congress (many of whom were tourists) was the highest number ever reached by any Congress. Again, whereas Paris only cost 27,290 francs, or about £1,084, out of which 18,588 francs were spent on publications, the Scandinavian festivities are said to have cost £50,000 (the details of which should certainly be asked for by the Swedish Parliaments) out of which we should not be surprised to hear that there is not £1,000 or even £500 for publishing the papers that were read or not read at the Congress. What a gift even £5,000 in prizes would have been to struggling Oriental learning. The programme, drafted in the bombastic language of shopkeepers that advertise their wares, announced:—

"Aupres des tombeaux d'Odin, de Thor et de Frey l'on donnera a boire l'hydromel des Dieux, selon la coutume encore usitee a cet endroit si riche en souvenirs. Il y sera solennellement remis au Congres, au nom de S. M. le Roi, un objet pour perpetuer parmi les Orientalistes presents le souvenir de ce Congress."

All was expectation; some thought that, as customary, a commemorative medal was meant, and, indeed, the mould of one was on the Secretariat table; others may have fondly imagined that the Wasa order which even actors cannot escape in Sweden, would be thrown broadcast; a few dreamt of an endowment for Oriental research; but the huge Swedish mountain in labour brought forth the tiniest mouse, in the shape of a, happily, *very small* enamelled drinking horn to be drained by future generations of Orientalists, we hope not Orientals. Who advised the King to do this? The Committee of Organisation of the Swedish Congress desired "que les Orientalistes du monde entier vinsent se grouper a cette occasion author de l'Auguste Monarque du Nord, qui, savant lui-meme, considera comme une gloire et un devoir de proteger la science qui nous apprend a dechiffer les plus anciennes annales de l'humanite."

Did they devise this memento anticipation of its beiing typical of what was mainly to take place?

Let us now turn to the *work* that was actually done in the intervals of dissipation. The wild banquets and wild chases, so typical of Scandinavian mythology, were, it is true, interrupted by wild papers, poems, and panegyrics grunted or sung in various Oriental languages. One Arab especially delighted the ears of those who attach importance to the pronunciation of the letter "a'in" by articulating it in various stages that threatened his suffocation. Still the Orientals *did* give valuable papers. The Parsi in a few minutes dispersed a century of German misconception on the subject, and the Brahmin brought facts to notice that deserved a more courteous treatment than the untrue remark that it was only an instance of the fabrications usual to Brahmins. The learned Mohammedans refuted those who "prefer vulgar to classical Arabic," or dispelled our delusions regarding "the rights of women under Islam." Buhler, backed by Burgess, gave an interesting rendering of an Asoka inscription; Goldziher made a valuable contribution to the earliest history of Mahomedan tradition (Hadis), though we do not think that he rendered justice to the safeguards for its truthfulness. Whether Abdallah Fikri Pasha's account of the Cairene Mosque and University was ever given, we cannot at present say. One never knew what was coming on, and even the bulletins had to admit a "lamentable error" in the practical suppression of a learned sitting, or in the exclusion "aus unbekannten Grunden" of Glaser's Sabacan discoveries. When the King came to listen to the paper, he fortunately heard Oppert on the condition of astronomical knowledge among the Chaldeans, Ginsburg on his Masoretic texts, and Halevy's account of Palestine before the Exodus. There is no doubt that if the papers sent, or to be sent, by those who did *not* attend the meetings are printed (supposing that they are all found) and if the communications that were read, or attempted to be read, are amplified by the authors, the late Congress may make a respectable show in its *ex post facto* "*Transactions*"; but the most careful editing and any amount of contributions, subsequent to the Congress, will not render its literary achievements equal to those of its predecessors. The suggestions for the maintenance of the Archæological survey in India by Burgess, or for a linguistic survey of the N.W. frontier of India by Kuhn, although the latter ignores what the Government of India has done in that direction, have some value, though they are, practically, repetitions of resolutions of previous Congresses. Brugsch Pasha, of course, was great on his Egyptian discoveries and the Exodus. Leitner delivered an address in the Turkish language on Mohammedanism, which evoked warm expressions of sympathy from the Mohammedan members. Amirchanyantz dispelled Cust's belief in a real variety of Turki languages as distinguished from its Osmanli form; and Schlegel, of course, was *facile princeps* in his quaint discoveries regarding the legends of the aquatic and the vegetable sheep, in untrodden parts of Chinese literature. Amelineau on Coptic poetry, Karlowitz on the system and method in mythology, Hunfalvy on the Gipsies, Goeje on the author of the *Navigaio* creating St. Brandain out of Sindbad, Tsagarelli on the Georgian manuscripts discovered by him in the convents of Mount Sinai and Athos, Lith on the "Marvels of India," so truthfully recorded by the Arab sailors, Maspero (who was not present) on the inscriptions of Wady Hamamat, Hildebrand on the ruins of Palmyra and even Stolpe on the development of ornamentation among the races of Oceania and the commencements of writing, merit attention. Still the brains of many listeners were too fuddled, or too wearied, to be able to bear the strain of thorough discussion, and the remarks of authors were almost invariably cut short by an order to go to this or that amusement or reception.

Among them may be mentioned swimming matches of innocent young men and maidens; a representation of "Aida," at the Opera (not very Egyptian); a soiree at the royal palace, where soldiers guarded the steps who had been got up to resemble immovable wax figures, and where the loud strains of military music induced an Anglo-Indian to make the irreverent remark of "Chota Raja, bara baja." Nothing could exceed the courtesy of the King, who moved among the guests as a genial host. When people, however, speak of his "condescension" to the learned men who came to Sweden to do him honour, they forget that most continental rulers are distinguished by kindness and simplicity of manner. It is not, in any way, detracting from the graciousness of King Oscar to say that it does not exceed the truthful friendliness of the King of Denmar, the honest simplicity of the much-stricken Emperor of Austria, the loving self-effacement of the ever-lamented "Crown Prince Frederick" of Germany, and of other monarchs that might be named. Indeed, true royalty is ever simple, and the descendant of Bernadotte may be congratulated on "looking every inch a King"; but we have yet to learn that a monarch, himself a poet and a leader of men, is "condescending" when he receives learned men in his house, or when he seeks to improve his mind in conversation with them. Not so thought the Rajahs of old, for the Kshatrya Chief stands with folded hands before the true Brahmin, who, unlike his German most modern representative, seeks neither titles nor power, but shows the superiority of his caste by the superiority of his abstinence. King Oscar, we are sure, felt, and rightly felt, himself honoured in the midst of Orientalists. His love for their learning was first inspired by a tour in the Levant; it has kindled into genuine enthusiasm, if not accurate knowledge, since; and if he gets rid of a favourite who can touch nothing that he will not mar, he may yet claim the leadership in the promotion or resurrection of Oriental learning. Few who have heard him can forget the ring of his sonorous voice when he bade the Congress "good bye" in a speech of excellent Latin, and when the effect was spoilt by Landberg and others as usual making speeches *after* the King had done and, in this instance, had told the Congress to go.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

The following extracts of news are taken from papers published the day after the last mail left London, and received via Karachi in advance of the mail, by the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—

THE CZAR AND PEACE.

Moscow, Jan. 17.

In reply to the felicitations received by the Czar on the occasion of the New Year, his Majesty has addressed a special rescript to the Governor-General, Prince Dolgoroukoff. The concluding words of this rescript are especially significant:—"At the beginning of the New Year," writes the Emperor, "I pray the Almighty that the development of the resources of our beloved country may continue under the auspices of the general peace so universally desired."

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

London, Jan. 18.

The final meeting of the Executive Council of the British section of the Paris Exhibition, was held at the Mansion House yesterday afternoon. Sir Polydore de Keyser presided, and submitted a draft-report of the Council, together with a statement of accounts and balance-sheet, which were approved and ordered to be printed and circulated when finally complete.

The President stated that the Council would be able to pay all their debts without calling upon the guarantors for any consideration whatever. That result, he thought, was a very satisfactory one, looking to the extremely difficult and expensive task they had undertaken, and to the fact that, unlike former exhibitions, they had had no Government subsidy to fall back upon. The work of the British section had been admirably carried out, and the Fine Art section was one of the most brilliant in the Exhibition.

On the motion of Mr. Dredge, the Council decided to return the bonds of guarantee to the various guarantors, and it was further decided to wind up and close the accounts of the section under the articles of association.

Sir Frederick Leighton proposed, and Sir G. Bruce seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Sir P. de Keyser for his patriotic services as president of the section during the last two years, which was carried unanimously.

Sir P. de Keyser having acknowledged the compliment, the meeting separated.

The final meeting of the committee of the Indian section of the Paris Exhibition was held at the Society of Arts, Sir George Birdwood presiding. The report of the honorary director (Mr. Vincent Robinson) mentioned that for the first time in the history of international exhibitions, India had been represented on a strictly commercial basis without State aid or public guarantee of any kind. Complaint, however, was made of the controlling power exercised by the Mansion House Committee, which, it was urged, checked progress, and subsequently rendered the counsels of the special Indian Committee practically useless. "It was," says the report, "the old difficulty of want of knowledge of Indian affairs, joined with the most perfect confidence in dealing with them, which all those who really understand India so deplore and suffer from so much in their relations with the Home Government, especially in commercial connections." The meeting recommended that the gold medal awarded to the Indian Pavilion should be offered to the Indian Tea Districts Association, the largest renters of space in the section. Thanks were voted to the honorary director for his valuable services.

THE LADY LEPER MATRON.

London, Jan. 18.

The young lady referred to by the Prince of Wales at the Leprosy Fund Dinner on Monday, as going out to Molokai to continue Father Damien's work, is Miss Amy C. Fowler, daughter of the Rev. F. W. Fowler, Chaplain of the Bath Union Workhouse. She is 27 years of age, and formed the idea of devoting her life to this object some seven years ago, after joining the Roman Catholic Church. She has studied in Paris, and is a disciple of Pasteur. She will be the matron of Father Damien's Hospital at Kalawao, and will be known as Sister Rose Gertrude. She left Bath yesterday for Liverpool, whence she sails to-day.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

London, Jan. 18.

Last night's *London Gazette* contains the full text of the communications which have passed between the British and Portuguese Governments respecting Mashonaland and the Nyassa and Shire districts. The correspondence, which opens with a communication from Mr. Petre, the British Minister at Lisbon, to Lord Salisbury, dated Nov. 16, transmits the translation of the Royal decree, dated Nov. 7, establishing a new district under Portuguese rule in South East Africa. Lord Salisbury immediately entered a strong protest against this action on the part of Portugal, and claimed Mashonaland as being under British rule, and refusing to recognize the claim of Portugal to any portion of the territory in dispute; and demanded that the Portuguese Government should repudiate the actions of Major Serpa Pinto and order the Governor-General of Mozambique to withdraw all Portuguese troops that are on the Shiré or in the Makololo country or in Mashonaland. Failing this, Lord Salisbury, on Jan. 10, instructed Mr. Petre to withdraw her Majesty's Legation. Mr. Petre having interviewed the Portuguese Ministry and begged them not expose their country to grave risks and losses which would be entailed by a quarrel with England, the Council of State decided to yield under certain reservations.

THE NEW PRIME MINISTER.

Lisbon, Jan. 17.

Senhor Serpa Pimental delivered a long speech on making his first appearance before the Chamber as Premier. His appearance, manner, style, gesture and thin voice remind one of M. de Freycinet, whose tactical ability he is said to possess. The speech sounded like a conversation, familiar in tone, and fluent. In his remarks on the finances, he hinted that the administration was one corruption, and at this point he grew rather despondent, and repeated twice with great emphasis that Portugal was the most backward country in Europe. His speech was well received. Some members of the Progressist, now the Opposition, party, which is still, however, in a majority, declared that they would support the Government; but the others demurred, and a Republican deputy made a most violent speech, a patchwork of all the most bitter articles which have appeared against England recently. He said the surrender of national territory to a foreign Power was unconstitutional, and demanded an appeal to the country. On the whole, however, the calm of the deputies presents an extraordinary contrast to the anger of the populace.

A CHAUVINISTIC DUKE.

The Duke of Palmillo divides honours with Major Serpa Pinto, and should the latter become dangerous, the Duke may be used as a makeweight against him. This nobleman was of all the friends of the late King the one who, with the exception of his German doctor, was on terms of closest intimacy with him. They were of the same profession. After the Duke left the navy, in which he served under Admirals Napier and Lyons, he entered the Royal Household as Captain of the Guard. His function was one of the highest at the Court, and kept him in daily contact with the King, Queen, and their children. He was sent on different missions of international courtesy to England, Germany, Italy, and to Turin, to escort Queen Maria Pia to Portugal as a bride. He has the straightforward character of the British naval officer. In the streets this afternoon his name and Major Pinto's were coupled by Coimbra and Oporto students, who were fraternising with Lisbonites of all classes. It will be a good thing for the Royal family if the idea gets abroad that the King embraced him when he came to tell him that he had sent back his Victoria Cross, won under Admiral Lyons, to the British Government, because a man who acted as Lord Salisbury had done was as bad as one who beat a woman. The Queen Dowager is reported to have also, with tears in her eyes, wrung the Duke's hands. The Duke was a guest at Trinity House when, shortly before the Prince Consort's death, the Portuguese Princes, then visiting London, were entertained by the Brethren. He keeps apple-pie order in his house like an old half-pay naval officer, talks English and has a Jubilee picture of Queen Victoria in a place of honour in his apartments.

DOM CARLOS.

The King is very little known, having been absorbed in music and domestic life before he came to the throne. Since all this excitement began, he has been laid up with influenza. Some students, however, cheered him the other evening behind his back. The reason was that a mot of his which was thought worthy of a sovereign, had got out. He said, when he was told that the escutcheon of the British Legation was torn down, "I trust that there will be no delay in setting it up again, because our case is best put in the motto on that escutcheon, 'Dieu et Mon Droit.'" It would be impossible for Dom Carlos to accept the Garter until some compromise of a kind to conciliate national pride is come to.

AN ANTI-BRITISH TRADE LEAGUE.

Lisbon, Jan. 17.

At a general meeting of the Commercial Association of this city, many highly-favoured patriotic speeches were delivered, the general drift of them being that Portugal should break off all business relations with England. As means to this end, it was proposed to prohibit the circulation of English coin throughout the country, and establish new markets for Portuguese exports in Africa; to refuse freight to all British vessels, and to endeavour to create new commercial relations with other European countries.

The *Liberal* publishes an article recommending the formation of an Iberian Confederation to equip privateers against England in case of war.

THE SPANISH CRISIS.

Madrid, Jan. 17.

The Queen-Regent conferred this morning with Senor Martos and Toreno. The former expressed the opinion that it was no longer possible for Senor Sagasta to remain at the head of affairs, while Senor Toreno advised that Senor Canovas should be entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet.

Later in the day the Queen sent for Senor Alonzo Martinez, President of the Cortes, and entrusted him with the formation of a Ministry. During the afternoon Senor Martinez conferred with the leading members of the majorities in the Chamber, in view of constituting a Ministry of Conciliation.

GERMANY AND EAST AFRICA.

Berlin, Jan. 17.

The Reichstag has referred to a Committee the bill for the creation of a subventioned line of steamers between Hamburg and East Africa.

Herr Stephan, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, warmly supported the scheme, which will almost certainly be voted.

OPENING OF THE SWEDISH PARLIAMENT.

Stockholm, Jan. 17.

The King opened the session at the Rikstdag to-day. The speech from the throne announced measures for the reform of the Penal Code, for improved military organisation, for the establishment of a system for the insurance of workmen against accidents, and for the continuation of the Northern Railway.

A REMARKABLE JOURNEY TO PARIS.

That a man should voluntarily pack himself up in a wooden case labelled as luggage, and consign himself to the tender mercies of railway porters, besides risking the thousand and odd mishaps or mistakes liable to befall a goods trains travelling from one country to another, seems at first sight incredible. Yet the event has happened, and we may perhaps hear of its being repeated. The plan was adopted by an impecunious German named Hermann Zeitung, who travelled from Vienna to Paris in a box shaped like the base of a pyramid and carefully lined with straw, in order to deaden the effect of any violent shock. The passenger, who was not discovered by the officials until his arrival at the Gare de l' Ouest in Paris, had been feasting during the journey on an enormous loaf of bread and some sausages of almost equally formidable dimensions. His drink consisted of three bottles of beer. He had taken the precaution of boring holes on every side of the box, but he would have fared rather badly had the case been buried amongst other "goods."

The German sausages apart, this method of locomotion was similar to that imagined by Alexandre Dumas pere in his "Viscount de Bragelonne," where d'Artagnan sends off Gen. Monk in a box. Hermann had labelled his temporary kennel, "Wooden Statue," "Fragile," "This side up," etc. The cost of transit was to be defrayed on delivery of the supposed statue. But scarcely had the case been deposited on the platform in Paris than, with a Jack-in-the-box-like movement, the traveller sprang out of his wooden shroud and endeavoured to escape. He was speedily captured however, and on being brought before M. Kopp, Chief of the Customs Bureau, stated that he was a ladies' tailor and had come to Paris in the hope of making a fortune by means of a dress-maniin of his own invention. At the instance of the Eastern of France Railway Company, he was given into custody on a charge of swindling.

CANADIAN RIGHTS.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.

The Governor-General, Lord Stanley of Preston, in his speech on the occasion of the opening of Parliament yesterday, offered his congratulations on the continued progress and prosperity of the country. Referring to his recent visit to Manitoba, the North-west Territories, and British Columbia, he mentioned the loyal reception everywhere accorded to him, and expressed the opinion, comparing his observations with those of his predecessors, that great progress had been made in the settlement of those provinces, and in the development of their agricultural, mineral, and other natural resources. In consequence of the repeated seizures in in the Behring Sea by United States cruisers, strong representations had been made to the Imperial Government, urging the necessity of the protection of Canadian shipping while engaged in their lawful calling, and of guarding against the assumption by any nation of exclusive proprietary rights in those waters. Confidence was expressed that these representations had due weight, and he hoped shortly to be able to announce that the differences in question were in course of satisfactory adjustment.

The attendance of members at the opening of Parliament was seriously affected by the influenza epidemic, and at the State dinner given in the evening, Lady Stanley was not present, in consequence of an attack of influenza.

NATURALISATION IN BRAZIL.

Rome, Jan. 17.

It is stated that Signor Crispi has taken the initiative in an appeal to all Great Powers to take collective action against the recent decree of the Brazilian Government which orders the enforced naturalisation of all foreigners in the new Republic. This action, it is added, is based on numerous protests that have already reached the Cabinet of Rome from Italian subjects resident in Brazil.

A SENSATIONAL LIBEL CASE.

London, Jan. 18.

An action for libel, which is just being commenced in New York, is certain to cause a great amount of interest, both in this country and the United States, from the position of the parties in English society, as well as from the circumstances under which the libel was written. The plaintiffs are two sisters, natives of the United States, but now residing in England. One of them is Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhall, the celebrated advocate of women's rights, wife of Mr. John Biddulph Martin, the well-known London banker. She has been mentioned as likely to be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States at the next contest. The other is her sister, who has also devoted her life for the defence of the rights of women. She is the wife of Sir Francis Cook, well known in English society and universally respected. These ladies were originally the Misses Clafin. They are bringing an action for libel against a New York paper, the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, and the alleged libel was contained in an article published in that paper in November last, over the name of Thomas Byrnes, a New York detective, who professes to give an account of certain "adventuresses." The libel consists in the inclusion of the names of these two ladies in a list of "notorious adventuresses," dealt with in the article. The brutal character of the libel has caused quite a sensation in the United States and has excited great indignation in social circles, where both ladies are desrvedly esteemed. It is stated on good authority that Mr. John Biddulph Martin and Sir Francis Cook, owing to the continual slander of which their wives are made the object, will give a reward of £1,000 to any one who reveals the names and proves the action of the defamers.

CABLE NOTES.

New York, Jan. 17.

There are indications of a serious split between the Federation of Labour and the Knights of Labour, the two most powerful working-men's organisations in the United States; and an important contest is about to commence between the two in regard to the hours of the men employed in the large breweries. The result of the dissension is that on May next the Knights of Labour will begin an eight-hours' agitation. The ranks of the labouring organisations are divided upon this question.

The Royal Military Exhibition in aid of Soldiers' Institutes will be opened in London by the Prince of Wales in May. Uniforms, accoutrement, camp and ambulance equipments, photography, lithography, army manufactures and military inventions will form part of the Exhibition. The collection of arms and armour will be one of the finest ever seen. A guarantee fund of about seven thousand pounds has already been secured.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited Farringdon-Road, London, England

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Elba, 1,497 tons, Captain R G Warrick, sailed on Saturday for Diamond Island in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamship Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain A Clark, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

The Coasting steamship Hindoo, 25 tons, Capt G J Baker, will sail to-day for Cutch Mandvi, etc., with a general cargo, and 300 deck passengers.

The Coasting steamship Ponani, 542 tons, Nakoda, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mangalore with a general cargo, Mr Chander Rao, as cabin passenger, and 71 deck.

The B I S N Co's steamship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmugoa, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamship Lalpoora, 2,140 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo, and 3 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamship Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius via Karachi with a general cargo, Mr Wilson as cabin and six deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamship Purulia, 993 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, cleared on Saturday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—H H Aga Khan and four others, Aga Sayed Husson and wife, Mr J Stanford, Mr Luck Mull, Jamoo Mull, Mr Ebahim Hajee Joosub, and three others, and 65 deck passengers.

The Italian mail steamer Singapore, 2,432 tons, Captain G Parodi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Signora Nutrice della, Mr Visconti, Mrs and two Miss Burnett, Mr and Mrs C Got and child, Mr Pallis, Major and Mrs Bignell, Dr Dantra, Mr Stasrocopos and Mr Canadiaj. From Aden.—Four deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—February 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clio	1779	Rea	A	Finlay Muir & Co.
" City of Edinburgh	2102	Barham	D	Sir C Forbes & Co.
" Friary	1505	Evans	F	W. & A Graham.
" Indramayo	2662	Leslie	N	K. Nixon & Co.
" LaBourdonnais	1271	Sibilet	O	M Maritimes Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arabia	2314	Laird	2	W & A Graham,
" Medusa	1775	Mitchel	8	A-H Lloyd's & Co.
" Landaura	2148	Clark	10	B I S N Co.
" Almirante Barrozo (man-of-war.)	..	D'Mello	15	N. Jamsetji.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From
8	Lalpoora (s)	Livingstone	Calcutta, Jan 20.
	Ponani (s)	Nakoda	Mangalore, Feb 4.
9	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa, Jan 20.
	Baghdad (s)	Whitehead	Mauritius, Jan 21.
	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmugoa, Feb 8.
	Lancashire (s)	Harris	Cardiff, Jan 17.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
8	H.M.S. Euphrates	Pattison	England.
	Bormida (s)	DeNegri	Hongkong.
	Landaura (s)	Clark	Calcutta.
	Elba (s)	Warrick	Diamond Island.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Steamer Purulia, Capt. Houstoun, for the Persian Gulf.
" Hindoo, Capt. Baker, for Cutch Mandvi, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel	Commander	From
4	City of Venice s	Moffat	Liverpool, Jan 3.
	I.M.S. Dalhousie	Hewett	Rangoon, Jan 25.
	Euphrates s	Foster	Rangoon, Jan 26.
	Commilla s	Fausset	Calcutta, Jan 15.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 4.—Steamers Asia and Lawada. Barque Kelverdale
Feb. 5.—Steamers Nevasa, Thorndale, Mount Tabor and Rajpootana. Ships Rajore, Loch Torridone and Fulwood.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel		From
5	Kittie s	......	Cardiff.
	Niemen s	......	Colombo.
	Golconda s	......	London.
7	Niobe s	......	Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel		Destination
5	Scindia s	......	Rangoon.
6	Niemen s	......	Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—February 8.

Hicks, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fusrls, off leave, to Purandhar.

February 9.

McSwiney, Capt, Bengal, 4th H C Cavalry, on duty, to Bolarum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,

Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 10th February, 1890.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, Mondays and Fridays at 5 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays at 5-15 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Mondays and Thursdays at 4 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road, Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m.

Cathedral High School, Mondays 3 to 4 p. m. and Thursdays 4 to 4-30 p.m.

John Connon School, Wednesdays and Fridays, 4 to 5 p.m.

2. The signalling classes will attend as follows:—1st class, Monday afternoon at 5-30 o'clock, and Wednesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock; 3rd class Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock.

3. The Commanding officer has been pleased to grant Sergeant R. Davies, "C" Co., leave of absence from 8th to 22nd instant, both days inclusive, and permission to take his rifle with him.

4. There will be *no* morning drills from 10th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.

5. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head Quarters on Saturday the 11th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office.
Poona, 7th February 1890.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

8th Bo I—Lt C M Cockeraft, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 26 Bo I, is transferred in the same capacity.

30th Bo I (3rd Belooch Bn)—Lt A Se G Jacob, Wing Officer and Offg Qr-Mr to be Qr-Mr, with effect from 1st Jan. 1890.

Surgn A Dodd, Medical Staff, on general duty Bombay Dist, is transferred to the medical charge of the Ajmirgaeh Sanitm, in the Nagpore Dist, travelling at the public expense.

With reference to G O G No 67 of 1890, Surgn C M Moore, M D, I M S, is posted to general duty, Poona Dist, travelling at the public expense.

With reference to G O G No 66 of 1890 Surgn C A Webb, Medical Staff is placed on general duty, Bombay Dist.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that—

Lt-Col H St J V Le M Thomas Le Marchant, R H A, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel with effect from the 28th Nov 1889.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Rl Munster tus—Lt T A F R. Oldfield (offg Sqdu Officer 1st Lancers) from 8th Feb to 19th April 1890, to Bombay, to study the native language.

6th Bo Cavy (Jacob's Horse)—Lt R E Roome (s. c.) from 11th to 17th Jany 1890, in extension of the leave granted by A O's Nos 469 of 1889 and No 18 of 1890.

8 Bo I—Lt J R B G Carter (S C) to Bombay, from 1st March to 31st Aug 1890, to study the native language.

12th Bo I—Lt R P C Schneider (SC) for 6 months, from date of departure, to Surat, to study the native language.

The Japanese are taking very strongly to electric lighting in many of their principal towns. Already companies have been established in Nippen, Shinagawa and Tokio, and similar concerns are shortly to be established in Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Yokohama and Shizuoka, while they are in contemplation in nine other large towns.

DAILY IMPORTS.—February 8.

From Liverpool.

Etolia s—500 boxes soap, Ball Bevan and Co; 25 cases slate pencil, C Mahomedally; 330 boxes bar soap, S Rahimbhoy.

Arabia s—18 casks flooring tiles, Warden and Co; 5 cases silvered plate glass, P Dadabhoy; 30 cases slates, &c., A Kurrimbhoy; 20 casks cylinder oil, N Cooverjee; 101 cases whisky, D Cowasjee.

From Glasgow.

Arabia s—6 cases confectionery, D Heeraji and Co; 122 packages printing paper, S A S Dawood; 56 cases slates, &c., E Dawoodbhoy; 6 cases silvered plate glass, S Essajee; 102 cases portwine, W and A Graham and Co.

City of Edinburgh s—88 packages writing paper, S A S Dawood.

Etolia s—500 boxes soap, H M H Esmail.

From London.

Massilia s—4 cases time pieces, E Ebrahim; 16 cases aniline dye, V Toolsidas; 12 cases aniline dye, A Blascheck and Co; 22 cases aniline dye, Ernsthausen and Co; 15 cases soap, A M Hassonally; 18 packages medicine, Hurjee Mooljee; 19 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, Eduljee Bezonjee; 10 cases milk, P Shapoorjee; 20 cases Chinese blue, A Blascheck and Co; 5 cases violet powder, The Bombay Co; 3 cases pictures, Cowasji Brothers; 7 cases bacon and cheese, Cowasji Dadabhoy; 7 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Bolton and Co; 105 packages oilmanstore, &c, E Russoolji; 35 packages provisions, &c, Bolton and Co; 7 packages printing paper, S A S Dawood.

Govino s—12 packages ink, H Abdoolally.

Peninsular s—25 cases clocks, P N Kerrawalla and Co.

Huzara s—17 packages papers, H Abdoolally and Co; 12 cases papers, M S Joshi; 20 cases Cod liver oil, H F Soares and Co.

Sutlej s—5 cases printing ink, K Abdoolhoosen.

For Hull.

Clio s—365 cases matches, A Shaik Adum; 17 cases provision, S Heptoola.

From Antwerp.

Huzara s—50 cases loaf-sugar, S Naraen and Co; 35 packages writing paper, A S Ahmed; 265 boxes candles, A H Heptoolaboy; 205 boxes candles, Joseph Soares; 57 cases writing paper, Volkart Brothers; 60 boxes candles, K Allibhoy.

Govino s—125 boxes candles, S Abdoolally.

From Trieste.

Medusa s—13 cases playing cards, K Allibhoy; 5 cases writing paper, A Abdoolrahim and Co; 5 cases lamps, R Ditmar; 75 cases loafsugar, N Khimchund; 5 cases playing cards, A Shaik Adum; 2 cases musical instruments, Marcks and Co; 5 cases playing cards, M Nathubhoy.

For Marseilles.

D Baldaino s—10 packages cheese, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

Labourdonnais s—3 cases metal watches, G A Charpie and Co; 14 cases saffron, D Sola; 15 cases saffron, K Ludha.

From New York.

Arabia s—15 cases medicine, H Ballantine and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Labourdannais s—60 cases claret, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

From Batoum.

Nawab s—40,000 cases petroleum, Khimjee Jewa and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 8.

For Liverpool.

City of Edinburgh s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 75 bales hemp, Tod Durant and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, 16 bales wool, and 1,000½ cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 1,299 myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 7 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 25 bale cotton, The Bombay Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Indramayo s—225 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 792 bales cotton waste, Geo McLaren; 300 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co; 48 bales cotton, G Rungoomal.

For Dunkirk.

Friary s—4,000½ cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co; 1,001 cwts telseed, and 1,001 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 4,000½ cwts linseed, K Luckmidass and Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co; 4,574 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Havre.

Labourdonnais s—7½ cwts peacock feathers, Volkart Brothers.

For Hull.

Clio s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Hamburg.

Clio s—440 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Genoa.

Indramayo s—200 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

For Barcelona.

Activa s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Marseilles.

Arabia s—60 cwts black pepper and 30 cwts coir yarn, Luckmidas Nursey.

For Hongkong.

Medusa s—130 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram.

HIGH COURT—February 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice Parsons.)

For Judgment.

660-89—Roughton and B.—C. R. R. Braemer vs H. H Braemer and another—Macfarlane, F. and H

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Cause.

577-89—Chalk, W. and S.—J. J. de Souza and another vs. Sheriff Gangji and another.

Postponed Long Causes.

56-89—Little S, F and N—Veerpal Dewji and others vs Ludha Soonderji—Hore, C and B. Part heard.

180-89—Jefferson, B. D. and K.—Khimji Bodani vs. Cursetji Bejonji Dustoor and others—Macfarlane, E. and H. Part heard.

507-89—Balkrishna and D—Krishnanath Narayen and another vs Atmaram Narayen and others.—Wadia and G, Balkrishna and D, and R and B.

315-88—Bomonji and H—Rampurtab Gulabrai vs Meya Kadur Fakir Mahomed and another—Mulji, B B.

470-88—Payne, G. and S.—Chutoorbhoy Bilkison and another vs Luchmondas Radhakison,—Roughton and B.

Defended New Long Causes.

662-89—Conroy and B—Javervahoo vs Jugmohundas Vundrawandas—Little, S F and N.

663-89—Jefferson, B D and K—Haji Hassum Haji Abdoola vs Sobhagchund Doulatchund and another—Conroy and B.

673-89—Little, S. F. and N.—Abdool Rahiman Beg Mahomed, &c., vs. Chimnaji Raghowji Janardhun G.

675-89—Pestonji, and R.—Nursingdas Ramnarayen and another vs Manalal Ramnarayen and another—D. S. Garud.

676-85—Payne, G. and S.—H. C. Stephens vs. Hoshangji Sorabji Kotwal and another—Wadia and G.

677-89—Payne, G. and S.—H. C. Stephens vs. Abdoolhoosen Dawoodbhai in person.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 7th February, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·965
Temperature of the Air	75·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·3
Dew Point	66·2
Relative humidity of Air	·725
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	0·0
Meximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m. next day)	82·4
Maximum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	69·9
General Directions of Wind.*	N, NNW, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	356

* From midnight to midnight.

Professor Wallace, who visited India a few years ago, and whose book on this country created a considerable amount of discussion on agricultural matters, recently delivered the opening lecture to the agricultural class at the Edinburgh University, choosing as the main subject some aspects of Australasian farming. The lecturer warned the sheep farmers at home that Australia now possesses one hundred millions of sheep, mostly merinos, better known as a wool-giving than a flesh-yielding race, and hazarded the opinion that before many years this number will be doubled. He also made the astonishing statement that the merino mutton equalled in flavour the best Highland, Welsh, or South Down, and predicted calamities to the meat-producers, which he hoped he would not live to see.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
Dr Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1170 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1169 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE

This **Solution** si the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism** and **articular Pains.**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1168 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

CHASSAING'S
Bi-Digestive **WINE**
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — See THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

Paris, **Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria.**
Bombay, **Kemp & Co.**
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr Laville's
Liquor
& Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT
The unfailing specific
FOR CURE OF
& Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state
& THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, »
« to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris
QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE

"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections.* etc.

PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S
IRON SYRUP

Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anœmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* **no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1215 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & Co, PARIS**

Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all **Affections** of the **respiratory organs.**
WHOLESALE: COMAR & Co
28, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS

Sold by all Chemists.
Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantin and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER

(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts..............................Rs. 5 | Per case of 3 dozen Qts. ....Rs. 14 10
Per dozen Pts..............................Rs. 4 | Per case of 6 dozen Pts. ....Rs. 23 4

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

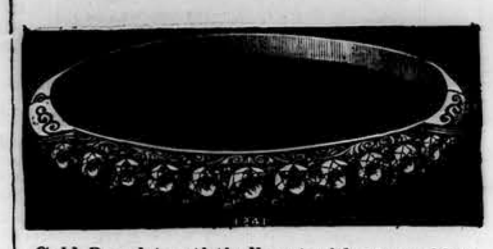
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

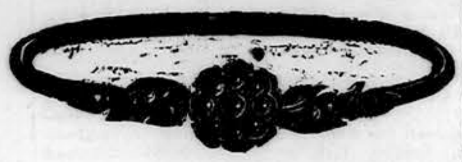
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

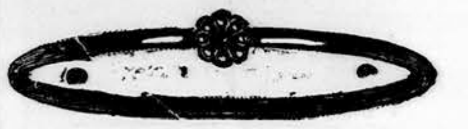
MARCKS & Co., LD.,

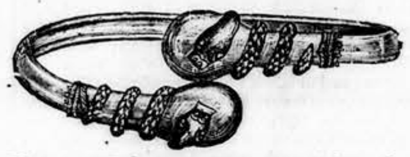
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

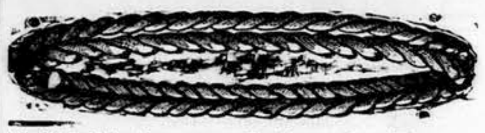
THE Illustrations below are a few Specimens of their Fxtensive and Varied Stock of Bangles and Bracelets. Messrs. MARCKS & Co., LD., invite the favour of an early inspection by intending Purchasers. :—

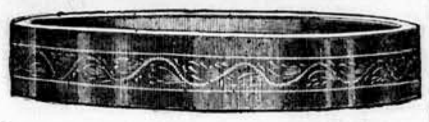

Gold Bracelet, artistically set with 13 very fine Brilliants, Rs. 850.


Gold Bangles, set with fine pearls, in various designs, from Rs. 55, or from Rs. 110 per pair in case.


Gold "Daisy" Bangles, set with fine pearls, from Rs. 30, or from Rs. 60 per pair in a case.


Plain and Fancy Gold Bangles as above, in great variety, from Rs. 35.


Gold Twist, close or open patterns, from Rs. 45, or from Rs 90 per pair.


Gold Bands, plain, engraved, or fluted, from Rs. 50.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE,

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S
FLUID
MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY KIND.
SOUNDY AND CO., LD.

PIANOFORTES
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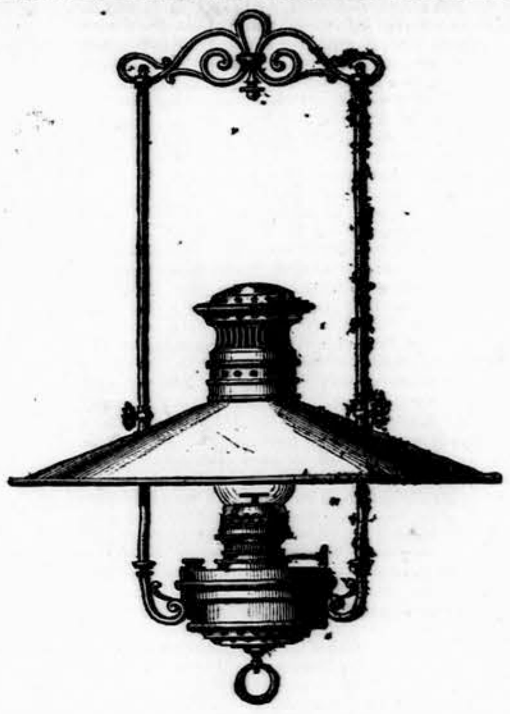
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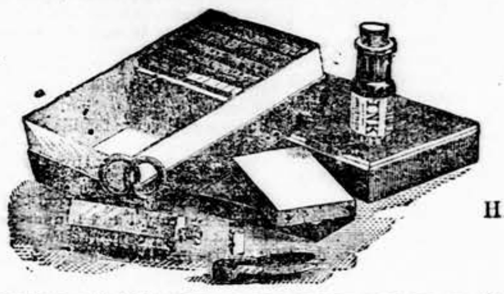

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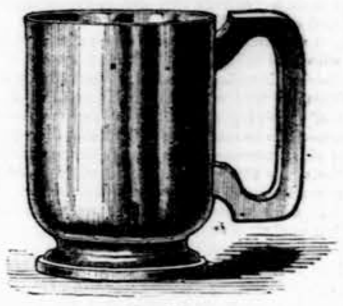
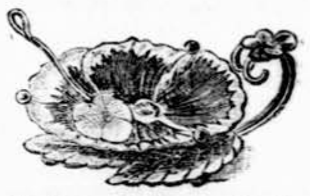

Pint Mug,
Best Electro-plate.
Rs. 21 cash.


The "Pansy" Preserve Stand,
with helper, Electro-plated
and Coloured Porcelain Dish.
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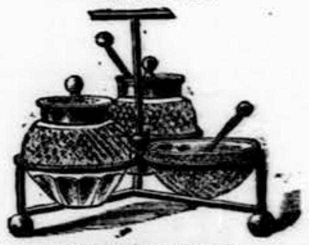
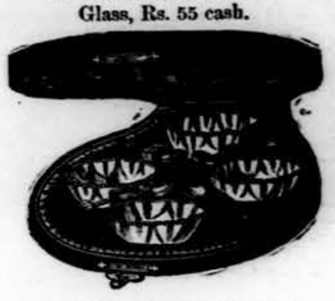
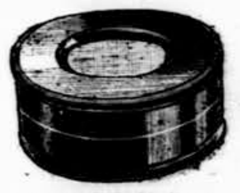

Solid Silver Cruet,
Mustard, Pepper & Salts,
with Spoons. Richly Cut-Glass, Rs. 55 cash.


A Case of 4 Salts & Spoons,
Best Electro-plate.
Rs. 30 cash.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